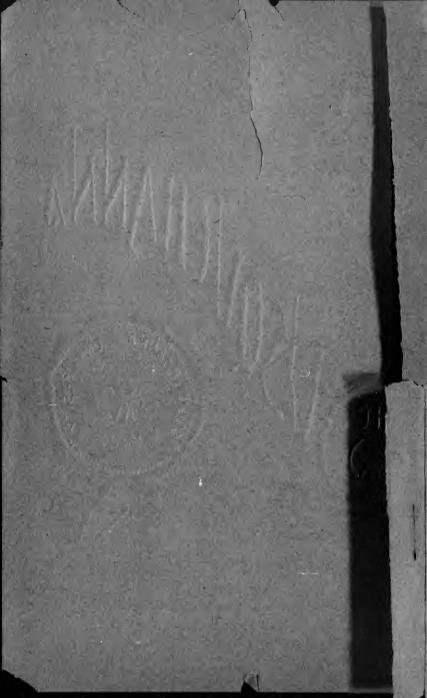
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Selinsgrove, September, 1904.



THE LAST, BEST GIFT OF CHRIST.

Being an abstract of the Baccalaureate sermon preached before the graduating classes of Susquehanna University in Trinity Lutheran Church, Sunday, June 12th, by Pres. G. W. Enders. D. D.

"And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Spirit," Jo. 20:22.

It was a very sad company indeed, which tarried about Jerusalem until the meeting of Jesus with His disciples. The remembrance of Gethsemane, the Christ rejected, crowned with thorns and spit upon, Golgotha's height-the throbbing earth while heaven hid its face-was all too plainly before them. Now He is risen, but some doubt Him, until entering into their midst He brings victory and peace. From Him comes the promise of the last final gift, which was to be the director and eternal comforter, the secret of the way to everlasting success. The little group had said, "We had hoped that it had been He which should have redeemed Israel;" of them a few days later it was said, "These men have turned the world upside down." And truly have they overturned the false philosophies, sciences and customs of the world. The 18 languages of Pentecost have reached to over 400. They were the wonder of visitors to Jerusalem, and because they obeyed the "Receive ye" of Christ they grew in influence and power, able to draw lessons from nature and apply His teaching. the gift in himself, "Water blushing before its maker, and behold it is wine;" bread is multiplied and the multitudes are fed, at His voice the tomb opens and the dead walks forth, thus by miracles and mighty works is the power of God set forth. The disciples were fearful, but equipped with the Holy Ghost they went forth conquering and to conquer. Like them you are to be open before God and man, and go forth into the world with a purpose in life.

Our first question regarding this gift is, who is He? He is the third person in the Godhead!

As a Christian people we are, to a large degree, a Godless people. The Holy Ghost is the author of life, and the reason there are so many dead men in the church is because there is so little of the God life. Before creation there were no beautiful thing until it was brooded over by the Holy Ghost. Everywhere are evidences of His quickening power, the spring of all life. Thro' Him all nature moves, and from Him have all creatures life, even man resulting from His quickening touch. Too often we think of the Holy Ghost on religious occasions, and forget that He is in all things. All things are under His control, He is the author and giver of life. God made man out of quickened clay, and breathed into him the spirit of life.

Secondly. He is the author of the Word of God. Thro' Him were the tongues of the prophets loosened and the law given to men. In vision they lifted the veil of coming ages and gave to men the Word of God. Nay more, His presence it was that overshadowed the virgin, causing her to bring forth in God's time the incarnate word. Now He lives in His preached Word and makes effectual the sacraments. Dwelling in every trusting heart He reveals the Father and the Son, awakening and strengthening that soul power which is the key to all success.

In the next place the Holy Ghost is the administrator in the This is seen in the three great divisions of His labors. From creation to Christ he manifested His labors in the Old Testament, which period was marked by the rule of the Father and reveals the Fatherhood of God. After this for 33 years is seen the Sonship of Christ, and the Redeemer of the New Testament. Following this and existing up to our own time, is the rule of the Spirit. Ten days after Christ's ascention He was made manifest by fire and power, convicting and converting men. And He still exercises that same power. On Golgotha where Christ executed the will of the Father, He made us a new covenant, promising us a new administrator, which should be the Holy Spirit. This promise so speedily fulfilled, has never been revoked, so that even today we have to do with the age of the spirit. Before the gift of power, the disciples were weak and purposeless, afterward they became living witnesses of Christ and learned to understand His Nay, timid, fearful man grew to be strong and bold, able to endure prison, persecution and death because in them, and over them, and through them was the power of the Holy Ghost.

Luther felt that spirit, and by its power lead the reformation. "Every man of power has had power and success only as he was filled with the Holy Ghost. Behold the engine with all its equipment, it is lifeless, but give it steam and see its power. On yonder mound west of the college lies a place marked by two slabs of marble—a place of inspiration to us all. The man whose bones lie there was born in lowly circumstances in one of the southern counties. He grew to a man in physical stature and a greater man of power. His growth was in soul strength, and though dead he lives today because he lives through the Holy Spirit.

But in addition to this the Holy Ghost reveals the Word and interprets it, becoming thereby the doctrine and life of the church. A letter from a friend may fill me with joy, but be very tame to others. Not knowing the writer, they criticize the diction, style, penmanship and all about it. So it is with lighter criticism. No man can read a book unless he knows the spirit and aim of the author. Thus we are enabled to read the Word of God by the Holy Spirit who illumines and makes bright the dark places, justifying the wisdom of God.

In the fourth place, all success depends upon the Holy Spirit. In all commercial enterprises we must have the spirit of the business or fail to reap success. And the same is true of intellectual success. Solomon prayed for wisdom and God granted him his wish. Moses he commanded to go, and as he went, God went with him. In the mechanical world every day adds luster to the nation's glory, for all the great world helping inventions are found in the midst of the most enlightened Christianity. The Holy Spirit gives us the spirit to attain, aiding us in a degree and revelation to attain something higher, thereby making us better and larger in body, mind and soul.

In the fifth place, we must ask how we may obtain the Holy Spirit. At once the answer comes from God's Word that the Holy Spirit is given to all those who ask for Him. To those who serve God, He comes with great power, revealing Himself and aiding to the complete accomplishment of the task undertaken in Jesus' name. The life in harmony with God and His plans is sure to have the power of His spirit, the promised aid of our parting Saviour.

In conclusion, the Spirit is given through the Son to give dig-

nity to mankind, and help them to right wrong, to curb passion, and make righteous. Oh, the dignity—the purpose on earth to complete the circle and learn in heaven to know why the Spirit came to earth. And what responsibility? He comes to all, bringing responsibility for myself, for my neighbor, my country and my church. This reveals to us our destiny, for with Him in our hearts we shall stand transfigured at last in the fellowship of the saints and of the Son of God.

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THE SUPREMACY OF THE PACIFIC.

In the development of international affairs and world empires, the history of nations has seen three great changes in the scene of action. First, the Mediterranean was the arena, and for many centuries the struggles continued until Rome became master of the world. Then, the broad Atlantic stood forth as the center of the conflicting powers, and fortunes varied through long years until finally Britannia sailed forth as ruler of the waves. Once more the scene has changed; and each time, as the course of Empire followed the setting sun, the stage has become larger and larger, and now it occupies the largest expanse of water upon the globe.

Around the Pacific cluster the most attractive undeveloped markets of the world, and for years the great nations have been shaping their policies in relation to its future. To control it would be to control one-half of the water surface and a great portion of the land area of the earth, together with the great mass of the world's future wealth. But the field has been too broad and the older powers too remote for them to have any decisive influence in its final destiny. England has been supreme throughout the world, but in far eastern and far western waters her supremacy has fast been waning and now has almost faded away. It has remained, therefore, for new factors to spring up and become the chief factors in this third act of the great drama. These have come forth and the eyes of the world are now fixed on the advance of Russia overland, of America over sea, and the regeneration of Japan. What the outcome will be it may seem vain to conjecture. but the history of the past and the unerring tendencies of the present cannot fail in pointing out the path of triumph in the future.

A world-empire has ever been the dream of Russia. Her states-

men have had wonderful visions of the Great Tsar's scepter spreading eastward, then southward over China and the southern countries, and finally embracing the whole of the vast continent of Asia. With this as a motive power her policy has always been one of aggression and territorial expansion. To this end she helped to partition Poland; she snatched the fair provinces of the Sultan; she has been absorbing khanate after khanate in Central Asia. Incidentally to benefit the commerce of the world, but chiefly to facilitate her own system of aggrandizement the Trans Siberian railroad was built. While other nations were busy with their affairs in other parts of the world, she seized every advantage and by encrouchment and a diplomacy whose deceitfulness only Russian ambassadors can employ, she gained huge territories along the eastern seaboard. An ice-free harbor on the Pacific was her next desire, but in her eagerness for this she has had to reckon with another factor that has appeared in the transformation of the east.

Robbed of the fruits of victory in the recent war with China, the little island empire has since watched, with suspicion, every move of the northern autocrat. Cautious has been the march of the great bear, but Japan, seeing the dangerous avalanche coming upon her, sliding down the northern slopes of Siberia, slowly but surely crushing every obstacle in its course, and threatening the existence of herself and China, has suddenly called a halt in its ravages. Russia is a monstrous foe and a hard one to conquer, but the successes of the Oriental David thus far have dealt a blow at her prestige from which it will take years to recover. Never again, whatever the outcome of the war, can she hypnotize China in the manner which has won her large and fertile territories along the seaboard. Revealed to the world, Russia stands as the synonym of oppression, aggression, and deceit. "Empire! A Slavonic World-Empire!" has been her cry; but a nation so internally disorganized as she is and going forth under such principles can never hope to have her wild dreams realized.

Under the circumstances, then, there is but one power to which we can look to become the dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific, and that is the United States. Nor do we say this just as a matter of pride in our country, but it is the assertion of men of other nations as well, students of far eastern affairs who have studied the subject long and thoroughly. But let us take a gen-

eral view of the situation and see for ourselves just where this country stands in its relation to the future of the great western ocean.

Lying between Europe and Asia, apart from their political systems yet inseparably linked in the commerce of both, she holds the key to the whole situation. No other great power borders directly on the Pacific. No other has the control there that she has. Together with the possession of the greater part of the sea coast to the north, her influence holds sway over Mexico and Central and South America to the south. Indeed, it is said that so thoroughly is Mexico becoming like the United States in her industrial and economic fabric and so many hundred million dollars of United States money are being invested there, that it will only be a question of time when that country will be under the power of the United States, commercially if not politically.

Look also to the lands of the Eastern Pacific, and reports tell us that this country is the chief commercial factor there. China with her untold possibilities, her vast wealth of coal and iron; Korea with her wonderful resources, are being flooded with American capital. The emancipation of those teeming millions from the thralldom of age-long superstition will mark a great era in history; and it will be the United States, aided by the Japanese, that will emancipate them and develop their countries. Wonderful have been the eastern markets of our great west, but still more wonderful will they be and still greater will the influence of this nation be there when the Mississippi valley and Eastern United States are brought in close touch with the Pacific. Then, when Panama becomes the center about which the world gravitates, America will not only be supreme in the pacific, but will be the greatest and most powerful industrial and commercial factor on earth.

Moreover, the rank and influence of our nation in the eyes of the eastern peoples have changed greatly within the past dozen years. Formerly she was looked upon by them as a second or third rate power, but now, everywhere in the heart of China, Japan and Korea, in the remote section of Siam, the United States is a synonym for a great first class power. They look upon her, not as a nation seeking self-aggrandizement, but as a sort of great Good Spirit that has come to do them good; not one of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of power, of liberty, whose purpose is

to develop a higher civilization and to promote better relations among the nations of the earth.

And herein lies the strength of our American Republic. She is not feared as a tyrant, but looked up to as the fountain of justice and humanity. She has gone forth, not in the spirit of imperalism, but in the cause of righteousness pressing steadily onward from California to Hawaii, to the Wake Islands, to the Ladrones, and lastly to the Philippines, forming an unbroken chain of possessions from the Golden Gate to the lands of the morning calm. She has the natural advantages, the qualifications, the resources, and some of the ambitions to be master of the great western ocean; and in spite of her conservatism, she has been thrust into this larger field and seems destined for supremacy in the Pacific.

L. F. GUNDERMAN.

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THE AMERICANIZING OF OUR IMMIGRANTS.

Eight and one-half decades ago was planted the first milestone of American immigration. The famine of the Emerald Isle in 1844 was just cause for the first exodus of the Irishman, seeking American advantages. These nearly three scores of years have witnessed a steady and constantly increasing migrating across the Atlantic into our borders, till today the ferry boat from Ellis Island to New York City, has become the "floating gateway of the Republic." Over her dingy decks march in endless succession the eager battalions of Europe's peaceful "invaders of the West." This single boat in its hourly trips in one year carries more immigrants than came across the Atlantic in two centuries succeeding the landing of Smith at Jamestown.

We are now on the crest of the greatest immigration ever known. Will we be able to ride the flood in safety, and to mutual advantage Americanize these pioneers?

The original settlers of our land were largely from England, though the one-fifth of them had for their mother tongue some other than the English language. In our early revolution, who among these did not love the cause he represented and became a loyal soldier? With pride do we read of Kosciusko and Pulaski when American independence was at stake. In our civil war, no better soldier graced the blue uniform than the Irish and German. With veneration do we look back on these, our forefathers, and

flush with pride at the Scotch, Irish, Welsh or German blood that courses through our veins.

But time has shifted the scenery. Now every factor of immigration is looked upon with suspicion, and justly too. Why is it not the duty, as well as privilege, of every American to criticize the crude material for prospective citizenship and future brotherhood? But this must be done with no prejudice and in the light of all possible knowlege of the immigrant, relative to his restriction, distribution and assimilation.

Picture a yearly procession of a million human beings passing through the portals to the open hearth of American liberty. Many of these have checked the free circulation of labor to the parts where it is most needed. There is a district of one square mile in East Side, New York, the population of which numbers 600,000. These are principally Russian Jews. These sweat shops have been the breeding grounds of physical disease and moral depravity. America has been the asylum for refugees of Russian tyranity. A few years ago Italy induced her paupers to come to America, as it was cheaper than to keep them. Criminals flocked in, thus supplying our jails, filling our alms houses and causing millions to be spent for charitable purposes.

The greatest menace to our national health is the disease and contagion which immigration has littered upon our shores. Certain communicable maladies, loathsome and dangerous, exist among this class, which at times escape the notice of even the most minute examination. Such miasma is found among the aliens as is characteristic of our slums, which are the hot beds of physical as well as moral degeneracy.

Following the handboards of these facts, we are led to the branching of the way. Something must be done to mitigate conditions in the tenement, and prevent the propagation of the contagion. One thing is inexorable. Physical deformiy and contagion dare not any longer enter our portals. We dare only accept what can be assimilated without danger to ourselves.

That we may get the worthy, reject the bad, remove the sweat shops and prevent disease, a process of sieving must be undergone. Immigrants must be examined as to physique, as to contageous diseases, as to destination, as to poverty. This will give us an element easy to assimilate, and will make the better citizens. It will insure the public health and safety, and another decade will place a more pleasing aspect on the immigrant.

Immigration comes by ebbing and flowing tides. Prosperous times in America attract the immigrants, as the magnet the iron filings. When business is dull the tide ebbs. This prosperity, with distress to Europe, brings the tide which is at flood, but will soon ebb. When the tide of 1854 was at flood, the immigrants were one and a half per cent. of the population. Now our capacity and power of assimilation is triple and our immigrant but about one per cent. of our population.

The means of assimilation are simple and positive. The influence of our language is ineffable. Immigration has no permanent hold on illiteracy, for five sixths of them can read and write in their native language. In spite of the increasing immigrants, our newspapers in foreign languages are decreasing and those in the English language rapidly increasing. There are less foreign languages spoken in our land today than in Germany, and the number of foreign births less than ten years ago, despite of immigration.

Our laws and customs are such as harmonize with the aliens' natural instincts. Our educational systems are scientific, and get a lasting grip on the strangers and they succumb to its influence as the bending bough to the wind.

By no means the least of our assimilating influence is the labor organization. These pioneers come as laborers and are compelled to join these organizations where they get the essential American views as to law, language and morals.

But go with me to the storehouse of our nation, and see there the treasures they have brought us. The Pole, Finn, Russian, German and Hebrew are the large majority of our immigrants. Of these the first four classes are very valuable, and in most cases to us are indispensible. They come between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, and are of the imposing physique, robust and active, and have the rigor of endurance of our northern climate, making a success of farming where heretofore it was scarcely habitable. They develope our mines and industries. They are a picturesque figure clad in sheepskin garments, which add to the appearance and splendor of their physique. They do not crowd the tenements, but have thrift and ambition, establishing homes of their own. They are willing to work, and fill a place in our

industrial fields where no American envies them, and where they are as necessary to American advancement as coal and iron, that by their labors are mined and made ready for the American mechanic and manufacturer.

The education of these is as leaven to the loaf. The Italians as they come to us have brought us 122 sculptors and 159 musicians. The Russian pupils are the brightest in the New York City public schools and are carrying away honors in the free colleges. A tincture of this artistic temperament will not be injurious to Yankee blood. Who is not proud of Chopin, and Paderewski, and Modjiska, as well as the discoverer of radium and polonium. The Slavs, who seek entrance, are the people who, under Hus, prepared the way for Luther. Many of these are ignorant but absorb education like a sponge. Their second generation is as thoroughly American as the tenth. The paupers, deformed, and the sweatshop candidates, and diseased being debarred, who can say that we are getting the "offscouring of Europe?"

Since the liberty bell pealed out the birth of American independence, scores of thousands have cast their lot with us, and today are the "making" of our nation. Our international influence is rapidly augmenting, and the name "America" comes like a balm to many a vigorous foreign heart. To welcome these increases and broadens our industries and is the cap sheaf of American liberty and independence.

C. P. SWANK.

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THE ISLAND EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

Japan, the Sunrise Kingdom, the island empire of the East, has commanded our attention recently, not only because of the war in which she is now engaged, but on account of her rapid development, which the war has merely made more apparent.

Less than fifty years ago this country was little concern or consequence to the political world. Today it is recognized as one of the powers which must be taken into account in all international affairs.

Japan has not been in a dormant condition from which she is suddenly awakening, but a new field has lately been opened in which she can display the intelligence, energy and ability which she has been developing for centuries.

In Japan, as in other island countries, for many years isolation

has been a hindrance to advancement. But commerce and missionary efforts, two powerful enlightening agents, have opened this resourceful country to all nations.

The ability of the Japanese to progress so rapidly, since their ports were opened to foreign countries, is due to various traits of character which they possess. Of these patriotism is the chief.

The Goorka battalions of India are the best troops the world has known, fighting for fighting's sake. The Japanese are ranked with these, but with this notable exception, they are stirred up not alone by love of fighting, but by a common love of their country. Deeds of bravery in time of war are looked upon as incidental results. Their great ambition is to advance their country until she occupies the first place among the nations.

Patriotism is shown in willingness to die for one's country, and in willingness to give financial aid. Both of these the Japanese have shown. It is estimated that government officials, merchants, clerks and coolies give from ten to fifty per cent. of their earnings to the government for fitting out additional military forces. It is said that the peasants have stopped smoking, that in this manner they may help reinforce the efficiency of the war department.

But the conduct of a people in time of peace, as well as in time of war, is a good test of their patriotism.

Every year several thousand young men and women come from Japan to Europe and this country to attend advanced universities and polytechnic institutions. They do not remain abroad, but return to their native land with the purpose of improving it and carrying it along with them to planes of higher civilization.

The ideas and customs introduced by these young people find a hearty reception among their countrymen. For, though the Japanese are a conservative nation, they are willing to give us their own ideas and established institutions when they perceive that they are inferior, and when they think a change will be conducive to their country's welfare.

In a word, they are tolerant. No country can develope when it resists and opposes everything which would mean change or departing from ancient practice. Japan has encouraged change and has been receptive. She has observed the latest inventions in scientific apparatus and mechanics through persons sent to foreign countries for this purpose alone. In time of peace, by her tolerance, she has prepared for war, her foundries and ship yards have

produced battle ship and fire arms fit to battle with any nation of the East.

The value of the foreign trade of Japan has increased five fold in twenty years. This is largely due to the national business ability of the people. This ability is seen in the manner in which trade has been conducted in their own country, before their ports were opened to foreign states. Since Commodore Perry's expedition Japan has found out the value of her extended seacost and excellent harbors.

Energy, in commercial and intellectual spheres, is one of the characteristic qualities of the Japanese. This has distinguished them, more than any other quality, from other Oriental people. No other than an energetic people could build up such an educational system as Japan has, in so short a time. Their educational system extends from the university to the kindergarten.

But the Japanese have Oriental patience as well as Oriental energy. Some of the most beautiful and dainty articles, showing ingenuity and delicate workmanship, come from Japan. In the eagerness and aptitude with which they imitate all kinds of European manufacturies, they combine both energy and patience. They have even been criticized as unreliable and adroit, because of their activity and enterprise in their commercial relations with other countries. But a certain degree of protection of their own interests must be allowed them. We, at least, should be the last country to discourage or find fault with a people whose motto is, "Japan for the Japanese."

The growth of a nation is dependent upon the character of the people composing the nation, and always appears most clearly in language, religion and government. When unity prevails in each of these three, the development is inevitable.

One of the strongest ties that binds people together is a common language. We realize its absence when we come in contact with persons who speak a different tongue. In Japan there is uniformity of speech. This creates a strong feeling of relationship among the people of the whole island empire. This feeling must necessarily be stronger than that which exists in cosmopolitan countries where different languages and dialects are spoken.

The union of the Japanese is, furthermore, strengthened by the practical uniformity in religious belief. There is no hostility between the different forms of religion found in this country, and in

a certain sense, all profess the same religion. When a nation, united by a common language and religion acts, its actions must be felt by other countries. The citizens work with the same purpose and look up to the same inspiration. They all regard the emperor as a hereditary leader, the connecting link between the human world and the world of spirits. Although there is not given him the attributes of divinity, he is regarded as a somewhat superior being.

Unity in government has also aided in the rapid development of this empire. Although the country is divided into many provinces, these provinces do not have the functions of states and do not have separate constitutions. Since all the divisions of the country are under the same rules and regulations in all matters, the strongest national spirit is aroused.

The old and fanciful idea, that Japan is a country of blossoms and dainty people, always in festive array, concerned about little else than present enjoyment, must be forgotten that we may see the Japanese as they are. A people, who do not underestimate their abilities, and whose ambition, according to Count Okuma, is to become the patron and teacher of the whole civilized world. It is a large ambition, truly, but its announcement does not now call forth the derisive smile, which would have greeted it a decade earlier. "The Japanese are now fighting for that Greater Japan which as they enthusiastically sing—

Shall last
Till a million years have passed."

KATHARINE FOCHT.

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THE RELATION OF IDEALS TO CHARACTER.

(Being the prize oration of the Junior Oratorical Contest.)

The days of prophets and dreamers have ceased: Still he who would be a power in the world must see a vision. He must have before him that which shall direct his powers and renew his energy when weary. The difference between the man who lives and dies, and the one who lives and never dies is simply the seeing of this vision. The one lives with but today and its needs before him, the other with a thought and possibility of a future.

By this vision we do not mean some fanciful trance or dream, but a spiritual reality; the embodiment of which he reveres and admires. This to all men is not the same; but to every man in due time comes some life, past or present, that closely resembles this and then this, formerly a vision, passes into an actual flesh and blood being. This being becomes his ideal. It remains with him and becomes as real as any friend; in fact, it becomes the parent of his character. His character is nurtured under the influence of this ideal and fashioned after it. Nothing delights children more than pictures, and their impressions remain long upon the mind. In this, man resembles the child, for he always studies and imitates the pictures of life. And as the child in a physical manner imitates all the actions of its parents, so character from its birth fashions itself according to the ideal.

It is within the power of man to choose his own ideals. In this choice lies the highest power and example of man's free will. Ideals make the man; change his ideals and you change him. It has truly been said, "Man was born to follow." No man has ever lived so far above his fellow man that he has never been influenced by them. Few men live wrongly from lack of power to do right, but because that power has been misdirected. And that which directs this man's power, the sense of right, depends on his intelligence and ideals. A man's ideals will be formed according to his surroundings and intelligence. But the latter will raise him above the former when they are not favorable. It is this that God has given every man an equal chance to fill his place in life. Could man not raise himself above his surroundings or any misererable trait of inheritance, he would indeed be in a deplorable condition. And thus when the right ideal has been placed before him, man has arisen from the obscurity of the log cabin to the frame of thrones, and from deeds of wickedness to those of love and righteousness. True, ideals should ever lead us to higher and nobler things; and to do this they must be such as to draw out our admiration and reverence. Deeds alone can never form a true ideal, for wicked men have often performed brave and daring deeds. Glaring deeds do not make good character, but good character will also reveal itself with its acts. So our ideal should feed and stimulate the source, not the outflow; ideals should not be impossible to reach. Fables amuse but never benefit. We know that all men have been human, and no human can perform the superhuman. True, our ideals should be those that we feel are above us, but they must also be such that in an upward look we also receive an upward lift, and that can only come by knowing that they were like us. The Christ himself shows this by becoming human. If He were but Divine, we would receive no comfort from His trials and temptations. Thus the fundamental thought of our religion is the example of Christ, and in imitation of His life ours becomes grander and nobler.

History overlooks the greatest heroes of life, those of peace. Unless a man dares to face of shot and shell, and in the presence of a multitude, the printed page and spoken eulogy fail to mention him. But shall that life live and die in vain that lives or dies for others? Is mention by word or pen the true reward of genius or sacrifice? The tongue and pen may cease, and with it all its praise. But He that rules men's lives and destinies has provided a far better way of reward. In every community, large or small, are the stories of its heroes' lives spent in acts of love and kindness; these repeated o'er and o'er to the young, as well as to the old, and ages but add to their fame. Their deeds become a source of inspiration to those who bear them, and their lives a model. Thus in truth men, though dead, yet live not in word or books but in the lives of men.

Men often follow the works as well as the character of their ideal. But its greatest benefits are not material but spiritual. They are to a man's soul as the beautiful landscape or picture to his æsthetic self. In the darkest hour they are the stars of light; in discouragement they come as the mother of hope. To the poor, they hold forth visions of wealth; to the unknown, the glory of fame; to the fearful, they show a road already travelled and the difficulties shorn of much of their danger. At all times they say with no uncertain sound, "Fear not, I have done it, so cans't thou."

Education does nothing grander for man than to bring to his vision grand and noble ideals. It unfolds to man's vision realms unknown to the ignorant. It acquaints him with the men of all ages. He who is educated needs not mines of gold and silver to enrich him, for he has within him that which is worth far more, the product of all ages is his. He travels through all time and countries, and sees the grand and noble. These riches belong to rich and poor alike, and the key that unlocks the door to their chambers is toil and perseverance.

Therefore, ideals are the source of compact and inspiration to

every soul starting out on the battlefield of life. They present to man a plain map of all its mountains and valleys and the paths, though narrow, that lead through or around them. At the same time they present to all the grandest rewards known to man. power and success. Power is the cry of our age. Men want high positions and wealth but to give them power, and all our inventions are but to make man more powerful. But who has gained greater power than he who can mould men's character? Who can give to the world that which will live longer than a grand and noble ideal? No man ever makes a success in life who has not done this. Success can never be measured by anything material. There are many things in life that can never be accomplished in one's lifetime: therefore, has man failed because completion has not marked his works? He that can but do and thus start and influence men to go on after his death has performed a noble work. "A thing started is half done," is a true saying, for once begun, if not we, then others can complete it. Soldiers never fail to follow their commander when he takes the lead and says follow me. So in the realm of ideals lies the real power and force of success with which every man longs to crown his life. Thus a man's life is started and nurtured under the influence of his ideals, his character is brought forth and rises higher and higher and higher until it aspires to that character of Him who alone is perfect and in C. R. ALLENBACH whose presence is heaven itself.

+ + + THE NEW PATRIOTISM

The year 1765 marks the beginning of an important era in the history of our country. It was then that parliament passed the stamp act, hoping thus to tax her colonies by violent, or rather unjust principles. Then it was that the hearts of the American people burned with a patriotism that finally resulted in the declaration of war against Great Britain.

War, once having been declared, the indignation of the people burst forth in a remarkable manner. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," became the immediate cry of the people, while throughout the entire war the spirit of the colonists was perfectly determined. Though the patriots, in many respects, were obliged to fight under great disadvantages, yet the spirit of liberty was universal; their thirst for freedom could not be quenched;

they marched forward into battle with great determination. It was not because of the advantageous conditions of affairs of the American people that that impulsive energy with which patriotism drove them onward.

Overcoming many difficulties after the close of the revolution, these colonies were at last united into a compact body; they were ruled by the same national government. This was due chiefly to the potent efforts of the patriots at the head of it. So, for about seventy years after Washington's administration, the affairs of the republic were in a comparatively prosperous condition, until, at length this great country of ours was overshadowed with the deepest gloom because of the slavery problem. During all these years the North and South had been united by the same bond of freedom: for a long time they had been brothers: now they were fast becoming the most bitter enemies. The signal only needed to be given, and both sides would be precipitated into one of the severest conflicts recorded in history. These questions, therefore, often arise- How did the North and South ever become so antagonistic? What had caused this deplorable change of affairs? Was it the fault of the Unionists or of the Confederalists, or both? Time had strengthened slavery in the South and freedom in the North. The United States must be separated into two different governments, or united under one. War, accordingly was declared, in which the North was victorious, leaving the South in a very jealous and insatiable condition.

We now come to the patriotism shown in our late war with Spain. When the news of the destruction of the battleship "Maine" was flashed across our country, everybody was inspired with a new patriotism. How quickly the people responded to the president's call for volunteers! How readily they exchanged the implements of industry for the weapons of war! How willingly the patriotic youth left his home to enter the bloody combat beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun! From cities, villages and rural districts young men were ready to rush forward at a moment's notice.

The men who ventured out so bravely were just as valiant during the action of battle; in the time of imminent danger. Our navy, having been sent to a foreign shore, and having fought with such valor as is only possessed by the best patriots, achieved one of the most glorious victories of the age, and raised the stars and stripes, which we hope will continue to wave over the city of Manila. No less courageous were those soldiers, who, facing a storm of shot and shell, pressed onward, up the cannon crowned heights of El Caney, and there also won a splendid victory. Here young men from both the North and the South marched forward, receiving the same murderous fire, yet with unrelenting courage, they drove the enemy from their elevated position.

During this war many a home was thrown into deepest distress, by the sad news that a father or son had lost his life in the awful charges of El Caney, or succumbed to the deadly yellow fever. But, these were men, enthused with such patriotism that they did not hesitate to risk their lives for their country's cause.

Today we rejoice over the fact that our country has had such men—men who sacrificed their very lives for the nation's sake. We rejoice that our Creator has given us a free country. We are grateful that the North and the South are no longer separated by slavery, but that they have combined into one great and prosperous nation, having laid aside all sectional differences caused by the Civil war. We are thankful that our nation has continued to grow; that it occupies one of the foremost places among the natations of the world, and since General Wheeler, of the Confederate army, led men of both North and South under the stars and stripes, up the hill of El Caney, we can proudly say that we are now a united people, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West.

+ + +

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY OF SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, SELINGROVE, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1904, 10:00 A. M.

PROGRAMME.

March—Uncle Sammy	Abe Holtzman
Prayer	•••••
Overture—Barbecue	R. Schlepegrell
Orations-The Spade and Higher Criticism	
The Pioneer Missionary	
March-My Own United States	
Orations-The Vitality of the Bible	J. A. Richter
Pietism at Halle	
Waltz-A New Year's Dream	J. B. Mullen

Oration-The Protestant HeroL. P. Y	oung
Benediction	
March—The antlerFlorence \	Wood
Music furnished by the College Orchestra.	

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

PROGRAMME.

March—The Volunteers Florence Wood
Prayer
Overture—The Climax
Salutatory—The Americanizing of Our ImmigrantsCalvin Persing Swank
Oration-Herbert Spencer Alice Whetstone Breimeier
Oration-The Mormon Church in American PoliticsFrederick Wm. Barry
March—The CommanderEd. W. Saltzer
Oration-The Island Empire of the EastKatharine Hilda Focht
Valedictory-The Supremacy of the Pacific Louis Frederick Gunderman
Waltz-Mr. PickwickManuel Klein
Address to the ClassHon. Lincoln S. Walter, D. D., Mt. Carmel, Fa.
Presentation of diplomas awarding of prizes, conferring of degrees.
March-Uncle is in Town
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HONORS AND PRIZES.

SENIOR CLASS HONORS.

Summa Cum Honore	Louis Frederick Gunderman			
Magna Cum Honore	Calvin Persing Swank			
Cum Honore	Katharine Hilda Focht			

SENIOR PRIZES.

The Taggart Latin PrizeLouis Frederick Gunderman
Conrad Weiser Prize in History Louis Frederick Gunderman
OTHER PRIZES.
The Hare Innior Oratorical Prize

T	he Hare Junior Oratorical PrizeCl	aude Randall Allenbach
T	he Sophomore Prize for Highest AverageIt	ra Wellington Bingaman
T	he Guinney Bible Prize	Thomas Barclay Uber
T	he Freshman Prize for Highest Average	Mary Grace Jacobs
T	he College Entrance Prize for Highest Honor	Ralph Walter Showers
T	he Philomatrian Prize for the Best Essay	Not yet awarded

Susquehanna Musical Union, Tuesday, June 14, 1904. PROGRAMME.

Arditi-Vieni Mrs. Anthony and Mr. Dundas
Meyerbeer-Sittle Signori, from HuguenotsMrs. Corrinne Weist-Anthony
Gounod-Inspirez-moi, from "La Reine de Saba"Mr. George Dundas
Mendelssohn-Hear My PrayerMrs. Anthony and Chorus
Mendelssohn-Hymn of Praise Mrs. Anthony, Mr. Dungas and Chorus

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Dr. W. E. Stohler, of Lebanon, Pa., just prior to commencement delivered a most excellent address to the Theological students on the subject of "Foreign Missions."

Rev. J. I. Stonecipher and wife were visitors at the home of Mrs. Stonecipher during commencement.

The inter-class track and field meet, which took place on June 14, under the supervision of our physical director, M. H. Fischer. was attended by a very large crowd and pronounced by all as interesting and successful.

Dr. B. F. Emrick, a graduate of the institution, accompanied by his wife and daughter, of Carlisle, were the guests of Dr. J. C. Wagenseller.

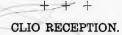
After an absence of many year Dr. H. C. Haithcox visited us and served as toastmaster at the Alumni banquet.

Dr. A. J. Turkle was a visitor and expressed himself as well pleased with the institution and its location.

Dr. C. G. Heckert, president of Wittenburg College, took part in the commencement program.

Dr. F. S. Sigmund, president of Carthage College, was present and appeared before the public in some commencement functions.

Among the prominent visitors during commencement week were Rev. M. H. Havice, Prof. Oden C. Gortner, Prof. Meade Wagenseller, Rev. Arthur Cooper, Misses Rose, Sara and Minnie Gortner, Rev. G. K. Allen, Dr. J. M. Anspach, Rev. C. R. Botsford, Rev. C. N. Brosius, J. C. Carpenter, Esq., Rev. H. W. Fulmer and wife, Prof. C. O. Frank, Rev. C. E. Frontz and wife, Mrs. J. M. Guss, Dr. M. S. Shindel, Mrs. M. Luther Snyder, Rev. G. W. Livingston and wife, Rev. I. H. McGann.



A year that was one of the best and brightest in the annals of Clio has passed. We mean by this not only that her roll was increased by many bright and faithful members, her sessions entertaining and instructive, but the development, intellectual and socially exceeded that of former years. Among one of the pleasant features to be long remembered was the informal reception held Monday evening, June 13, at which the many friends and members, both old and new, participated in the delights of the evening and in the warm handclasp of each other, the satisfaction of which only the beautiful fraternal feeling can produce.

The assembly room of Seibert Hall, where the reception was held, was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns, ferns and potted plants and the beloved colors "old gold and blue."

A fine musical program was rendered during the evening by Mr. Watson, violinist, of Northumberland, Miss Margaret Ammerman, vocalist, of Danville, and Miss Rothrock and Prof. E. Edwin Sheldon, of the conservatory. After the program, very nice refreshments were served.

Throughout the evening the most kindly feeling of good will prevailed, and it was with reluctance the parting hour was greeted. All had their love for Clio increased and extended to her their best wishes for future usefulness and success.

A. M. G.

+ + + PHILO RECEPTION.

The reception of the Philosophian Literary Society, which was held in the Alumni gymnasium on Monday evening, June 13, was a grand success. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated with the colors of the society, university, as well as the pennants flags of other schools and colleges. Booths representing some of the larger institutions, potted plants, rugs, etc., gave the place of many a hard fought battle for the development of the physical being, quite a different and attractive appearance.

In the earlier part of the evening an excellent program was rendered by Mrs. Anthony, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Schroyer and Mr. Howard Weist.

Music was rendered by a select orchestra in charge of Prof. Richard Mitherell, of Susquehanna University. W. K. T.

+ + + + SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES.

Tennis was one of the main diversions of the summer term, one in which co-education was enjoyed.

Miss Heyman entertained friends at the university, August 6 and 7.

Professors Sheldon and Smith spent July 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

There was a school picnic at the swinging bridge July 2.

C. P. Swank was a frequent caller at the university and vicinity during the term.

A new two manual organ found its way here during the sum-

mer from Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner gave a reception on August 8 to the faculty and students. It was a grand success. The ladies were allowed on the campus until 9 o'clock.

Boating parties were frequent occurrences.

W. W. Young pursued a course in Mathematics.

H. E. Conrad, of the School of Business, accepted a position in Lewistown.

Prof. Woodruff was on a fishing excursion.

Edwin P. Sones has accepted the position of college bookkeeper and assistant instructor in commercial branches.

Miss Margaret Stricker, of the School of Business, visited her

parents at Belleville, August 7.

Miss Fannie Jacobs was instructor in German during the term. The work of the summer school was most successful this year. Sixty-five students were enrolled, and all feel amply paid for the time spent in study.

+ + +

VACATION NEWS.

Professors Woodruff and Fisher, Messrs. App and Bulick were a few of our representatives at the St. Louis fair.

E. M. Gerhart has been having charge of a mission church in

Sunbury.

During the summer Selinsgrove Hall underwent quite a change. The brick trimmings of the building have been painted, also the wood work in the corridors, and a new roof has been put on.

Prof. Allison and family spent part of the vacation with rela-

tives and friends at Gettysburg, Pa.

M. H. Fischer was very busily engaged in church work at Cleveland, O.

Prof. Sheldon visited friends in Boston and Toledo.

From the class of '04 in Theology, two of its most prominent members were married during the summer. Mr. Charles Lambert and Miss Lucy Houtz, daughter of Prof. Houtz, were united in wedlock at the home of the bride. Mr. L. P. Young and Miss Margaret McCollum were married at Belleville.

Prof. Smith spent a few days at Gettysburg.

Messrs. Walters and Whitmoyer were in active work among the lumbermen of Potter and Elk counties under the auspices of the State Y. M. C. A.

F. W. Barry divided his vacation between Mifflin and Pittsburg. Miss Starr summered at Oberlin, O.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, September, 1904.

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6-ORGE G. Fox. '07, Locals and Personals.

WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.

URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.

ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgr. PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.

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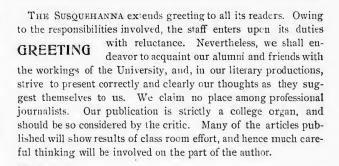
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EDITORIAL



As the June number of THE SUSQUEHANNA was not published,

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER

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we herewith present the commencement number. It consists largely of the best literary productions

*>*****

made public during the commencement season.

It was with much gratification that the students, alumni and

NEW John B. Focht, D. D., was elected president of Susquehanna University. Dr. Focht is well known to the educational and religious world. Having always been in close contact with college life and the principals of mind training, he is considered by all to be thoroughly competent to meet the manifold and strenuous demands made upon the college president of today. Susquehanna may well be proud that a man of so strong intellect and character sits in her executive chair. Let all interested in the welfare of the University give Dr. Focht their support and co-operation as he jealously strives not only to maintain her former station, but to lead her to

WITH the election of Rev. Frank P. Manhart, D. D., the va-DR. MANHART cant chair in Theology has been ably filled. His useful career, so well known to the Lutheran church, will be published in the October issue.

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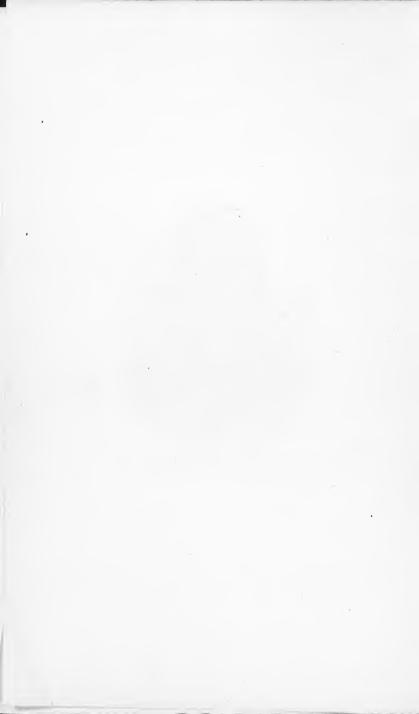
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REV. JOHN B. FOCHT, D. D. PRESIDENT OF SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY.



REV. FRANK P. MANHART, D. D. PROFESSOR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.



THE SUSQUEHANNA

ESTABLISHED 1891. 500 CIRCULATION.

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, October, 1904.



LITERARY.



EXTRACT OF PRESIDENT FOCHT'S ADDRESS.

After chapel services, conducted by Dr. Dimm, the newly elected President, John B. Focht, D. D., made the opening address. After greeting the faculty and students, he spoke in part as follows:

The value of a man is determined by what his head contains. But not all things he knows are alike valuable. We may well inquire what are the best things for us to learn.

A life that has reference to only small things will be a small life. Not that life should be thought of as a series of astonishing things, or, indeed, as a mere succession of events of any sort, there must be in it a spirit, a forming, controlling power.

To you young women and young men, the way of life is now open as never before. Your presence here is evidence of your concern to enter the right way and move in it steadily, and vigorously, and usefully. It is your way and you must walk it to the end, few of us will be your companions for long. We are here to go with you, a few years at most, only a little of the way. We will try to show you some of the things that are worth while, and how to get them. Possibly the best we can do, is to show you some of the differences of things and to inspire you with desire and move you to effort for those that are worthy of you and feasible for you.

As you ought to share in the world's wealth, so you ought to contribute to it. If wealth to you means the possession of gold, or heat, or light, or food, then individual or aggregate success must be found in what belongs to such objects of desire. Surely the Epic of Homer was a contribution to the world's wealth; and the result of persistance of Columbus, the discovery of Galileo, the knitting machine of Arkwright, the cadences of Tennyson's poems, the harmonies of Mendelssohn and of Bach, the ocean telegraph by Cyrus Field and the tender compassions of Florence Nightingale, all helped to enrich the world.

Everywhere right education is bringing a solution to all sorts of problems; as by it men are taught to think reasonably about things and to deal reasonably with things.

One has called education "The Organization of Resources." Here we will try to come to your help; to show you what are your resources, and how to organize them. When you go away from us it will not be with the endowment of any new faculty, but we hope, with what you now have corrected, developed, enriched and directed in ways of wealth to you.

Our best mission then is to show you in clear terms what you ought to want to be; men and women knowing yourselves and the world of people and things, and using all to your best advantage. All this must have its consummation in good character. Nothing so determines this as your associations in your thinking, in your desires, and in your fellowships. If it is true that we become like men and women with whom we have intimate intercourse and friendship, it is also true that we are what we hold in association in our inner lives.

All our efforts will have little of deep, enduring value if it does not lead us into association and likeness to Him who is the inspiration and support of all true living. In all such effort, we may well look for the gracious benediction of Almighty God.

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THE MORMON CHURCH IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

One of the most vital questions that has ever confronted this government was occasioned by that action which made the territory of Utah one of the states of the American Union. This act granted to them the full rights of statehood, with representation in Congress.

This territory was first settled by a certain religious sect, the Mormons, with Joseph Smith as their leader. In 1849 they organizen here a state which they named Deseret. A Legislature was elected and a constitution framed and sent to Washington. But Congress wisely refused the application. However, in September of the same year, they organized the Territory of Utah and President Filmore appointed Brigam Young, the new Mormon leader, as Governor.

The Mormons have always been a debased, law-breaking, adul-

terous sect. Because of their immoral practices they were compelled to move westward beyond the settled portions of the country. Many disturbances arose between them and the government, and several times it became necessary to send the state militia among them to preserve peace. Many of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States grow out of the claim of their prophet to supreme authority and to the practice of polygamy. The organization is a theocracy and, strictly speaking, recognizes the rights of no party or persons to intervene between them and God. While they accept the Bible as an inspired writing, they also claim for the Book of Mormon that it too is an inspired writing of a later time. Their sacred vows as members of this organization are such that they hold them supreme to the laws of our country.

Such is the condition of this sect which has lately come into our American politics. One of the conditions imposed before the admission of Utah as a state was that "The rightfulness of the practice of polygamy shall not be inculcated," but forever abolished in Utah. The first representative whom they sent to Congress, Elder B. H. Roberts, appears to have been a leader in this covenant breaking, and defends polygamy and has even taken another wife since the state has been admitted into the Union. Congress did wisely in not admitting him.

Shall we allow this state to practice polygamy when every other state in the Union punishes it as a crime and an offence to enlightened citizenship? Shall we legally recognize it and be the only western nation that does so? Shall we take them to our bosoms as good citizens, such as heathen Greece and Rome banished and Sweden punished with death? We, as a nation, have long been speaking of slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism, and as a recent writer says, "It is a pity they were not Siamese twins, so that as the one died the other would have died also. The one has perished in the smoke and blood of battle, but the other lives and feasts and fattens on the fairest fields of American soil and gloats in flourishing in the face of this Christian nation."

Apostle Smoot is now sent as the representative of this infamous state. The desire is to introduce now into the United States Senate one of the highest officers in Mormonism. We believe that no man could reach such a high position in this organization without

being able to, and actually supporting more than one wife. He is therefore unfit to make laws for a Christian nation. Moreover, his oath to that function of Mormonism known as the Endowment House, is so sacred and solemn in its nature, that should it at any time conflict, which is possible, with the obligations he would take to the United States, he would, no doubt, consider the Mormon oath supreme. He is not free, as are the other Senators, but brings with him his religion into politics, and is governed in all his acts by the organization which he represents.

That the Mormon church has definite political aims is seen by the following which we quote from Bishop Lunt, one of their greatest leaders: "We look forward with perfect confidence to the day when we will hold the reins of the United States government. That is our present temporal aim; after that we expect to control the continent." That may seem like a very bold statement and a high goal to reach, but we see what they are already accomplishing according to the same authority. He adds: "We today hold the balance of power in Idaho: we rule Utah absolutely: in a very short time we will hold the balance of power in Arizona and Wyoming." From another Mormon writer we quote the following: "Our people are obedient; when they are called by the the church they obey promptly. They sell their houses, stock and lands and remove to any part of the country the church may direct them to. In the last six months we have sent more than 3,000 of our people down through the Sevier Valley to settle in Arizona, and the movement still progresses."

They have agents in foreign lands who make great promises to foreigners who are immigrating to our shores and settling in Mormon territories. Nor are these found among the intelligent immigrants, but among the poor, low, ignorant, easily deluded foreigners who are seeking ease and fortune and who grasp at the frail straw of Mormon promises.

In summing up this question we find several reasons for immediate concern and definite action on the part of our government.

Where Mormonism existed in any state it was ever hostile to civil law. In its foul desires it sought to remove itself beyond the jurisdiction of the United States where it might practice polygamy unrestrained by law. There it became most rebellious against governmental control and was only brought into subjection by military force. It endeavored to prove that the Constitution of

the United States protected them in their polygamous practices, and when the courts decided against them, their opinions and practices were not changed, but held and secretly practiced. They aim to secure control of our government, and for this reason sought admission into the Union. On condition of being received they solemnly covenanted that no more polygamous marriages should take place, and they would cease to inculcate the doctrines; both of which they have failed to keep. Recently they have sought to introduce into the lower house of Congress a representative from Utah, affirming that he had kept the covenant, but the contrary being proven he has been expelled.

The case of Senator Smoot is not fully determined, but we believe that neither Apostle Smoot nor any other Mormon should be permitted to sit in our legislative bodies to help make laws, when they and the people they represent are law-breaking citizens, both in their theories and practices.

F. W. B., '04, '07 SEM.

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"THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE."

The Bible tells us that man is the image and glory of God, but woman is the glory of man. "All passions, all thoughts, all delights, whatever stirs this moral frame, all are but ministers of love and feed the sacred flame." Only could the man so write whose soul had been influenced and stirred by the finer nature of womankind. Man without woman is left to struggle in life's adversities, simply as a physical being, with no higher influences, but with the nobleness, gentleness and tenderness of a woman, her glory—man is lifted and elevated out of that course state so visible in him without woman. In her gentleness, love and sympathy lies the glory of woman.

At the beginning of creation the world was sad, and the garden a wild, ruled by one being, the first human creature man. In his solitude, "Man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled." Her presence made complete the order of creation, in that man was given a helpmate.

"She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight,
Advancing shape and image gay
To haunt, to startle, and waylay.
I saw her upon nearer view

A spirit, yet a woman too,
A being, breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveler between life and death.
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command.

Woman's distinctive sphere of power is in the home, where she is the guiding hand in building the character of the future man. No man comes to his best possibilities, and no woman, until conscious of representing to other hearts more than they dare hope for in themselves. A woman must have ideals, without them her sons will not be noble. She should be gracious, friendly, kind in her daily matters of social and home life, "for a gracious woman retaineth honor" as is recorded by the ancient king.

Her realm of activity is of great extent. We find her in the home life, the national life, the historical life, and the Samaritan life; where she has served with honor and nobility, and has ever been faithful and powerful. In the home-life as a home maker, she is an absolute necessity, and is the one kind of woman the world cannot do without. As a wife, she should reverence her husband, striving to aid and please him in all of his undertakings, to guide, to console, in joy and in sorrow, she is ever the power. As a mother, she has the strong sense of duty, in the upbuilding of the lives of her children, the moulding of character, guided by her ideals of what she wishes them to attain. The "Father of of our Country," Washington, received his early impressions of truth from his mother. In the home the mother makes the character of the nation.

Woman has been under social, political and intellectual subjection for the past centuries, and only recently has she been winning justice and recognition in the national life. She has achieved her right to an education, and to the development of her intellectual powers. She has become a social factor, made her way into the field of literature, of art, and of professional work, and now we find her in positions of high honor in national orders. The widening scope of woman's power and influence, at the last presidential election, showed a remarkable increase over former elections. In the times of anti-slavery, woman exerted a very strong influence in politics, often amid scenes of great excitement. She is extending her power every day and year. Benjamin Franklin once said, "All that I was, or am, or ever hope to be, I owe to my mother."

Who above all others can we find that lead a Samaritan life of purer type than that of the wife and mother? Her's is the true life of unselfishness, and true living, ever ready and willing to assist others. Who is better able to guide and control in adversity, when ruin and failure stares the husband or father in the face? Is it not the mother? When all our friends are gone, and none left to gladen our sight, who then but the mother takes up this load of solitude, to cheer us on in spite of all opposing foes. Amid war, losses, sickness, and death, woman power, and heart survive and stand these storms, as the everlasting hills, firm as the rock, yet pure as the finest gold. In sickness her touch allays all pain; in death her words of comfort and assurance have strengthened the dying soul.

Different is the soul of man and woman, and greater is the extent of her power and influence. Who can as she, put so much soul into a single word, so fine and tender, such jovial and thoughtful zest? Who can as she, where she loves, forgive a two-fold guilt, and patiently suffer harshness, rebuke and misery? Truly it can be said, "In the heart of woman, lies the fountain of life." With the heart lives the woman, laughs and weeps, hates and loves, believe and doubts.

Woman, God's purest work, through the purity of her soul and the fidelity of her love, the ever-reaching sources of her power, has proven herself to be the greatest factor in the moulding of character, and the shaping of destiny.

H. M. Z., '05.

+ + +

THE MODERN CRŒSUS.

Emerson, the Sage of Concord, once said that America is another name for opportunities. And true it seems for our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence, in behalf of the human race. Ours is a land where poor boys become rich men, where those born in the lowest stations of life attain the highest positions, where newsboys go to Congress, and where rail-splitters occupy the president's chair.

But what are the opportunities to the man who cannot use them, or what are the privileges of America to him who never sees them? Mere embryos which the waves of time wash away into oblivion.

The successful man must be girded and ready for opportunity when she arrives; he must know how to woo and win her. Such a man will be successful in life, and such a man is the modern Croesus, Andrew Carnegie, manufacturer, multi-millionaire and philanthropist.

Born of humble parantage in heathery Scotland, he came to our borders in 1848, and having nothing in his possession but a sound body, clear mind and industrious will, began his career as a weaver's assistant in a cotton factory in Allegheny City. Here his weekly earnings at first amounted to little more than one dollar. At the age of fourteen he became a telegraph messenger-boy in a Pittsburg office. He improved his spare time in learning telegraphy, and a few years subsequent entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and soon received a position as a telegraph operator. From this position he advanced by successive and meritorious promotions to that of superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the system. It was during this period that he became interested in the organization of the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company, the success of which laid the foundations of his mighty fortune. Careful investments in oil lands near Oil City increased his means. During the Civil War he rendered valuable service to the War Department as superintendent of military roads and governor of the telegraph lines of the east. After the war he entered actively into the development of the iron works of various kinds and established such important industries as the Keystone Bridge Works and the Union Iron Works. It was he who first introduced into this country the Bessemer process of making steel, which process has been extremely profitable, not only in his own establishments but wherever used. Success has attended him in every department of his extended interests.

Without investigation we might conclued that he possesses the enviable gift of the Ancient Midas, whose very touch turned everything to gold. Some say that his prosperity is due to luck and good fortune. However, we no longer believe in the theory of chance. The man who fines a way or makes one is success's favorite. Carnegie's keen, penetrating foresight in business, his skill and care as an investor, his minute attention to details, his industrious and economic habits of life, these alone have elevated him to a place among the first of American financiers and capitalists.

Not only has this unique character highly developed skill in amassing wealth but he has proportionate skill and judgment in its bestowal. Facts prove that his benefactions exceed in amount those of any other American, as he has judiciously given away about \$50,000,000. True, we have many other rich men who bestow large gifts from their fortunes. Rockefeller occasionally dazzles the world with a million dollar gift to some cause; Helen Gould gives freely of her inherited wealth, and even the great financial king, J. Pierpont Morgan, appropriates millions to worthy causes. Yet we know of no philanthropist whose charity is so judiciously and fittingly conferred as does Carnegie bestow his. There is method and principle involved in every gift. If the general public is to be affected by his donation, as in the case of a library or pipe organ, he asks that the organization concerned give a reasonable amount toward the project. He realizes that men appreciate and in turn are benefitted by a convenience just in so far as they invest in it.

Again, we do not find one cause alone affected by his endowments nor does one community fare better than others. Millionaires have been vieing with one another in making appropriations to Chicago University. Yale and Harvard have been fortune's favorites for decades. These are comparatively local in nature and are not very far reaching in their influence, but libraries in our towns and cities and on our college campuses concern a very large number of societies and communities.

As ages pass and men evolve, the new times generate new demands. Many worthy causes arise from modern enlightenment. Men's minds are now searching for truth and knowledge, while curiosity to know and comprehend is almost universally prevalent. Literature in all its phases is earnestly sought and perused, hence libraries, large and expensive, are demanded by the age. Here is a man willing to meet the demand and as a result we see a Carnegie library in almost every progressive city.

For years there has been great need of some central station of research in the college and scientific world, some establishment to serve as authority and guide to the educators of our country. The Carnegie Institution, located at Washington City and amply endowed with \$10,000,000, has been established to satisfy this need. Its mission is three-fold—to promote original research, to increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of

learning throughout the country by utilizing and adding to their existing faculties, and aiding teachers, and thirdly, to increase facilities for higher education. This institution will become a mighty factor in the educational world.

Moreover, in this day of capital and trusts, the ordinary day laborer finds that his ability to support his family, to educate his children, and to provide for old age is very limited. Because of this fact, many a just war is waged by him against the selfish and uncharitable capitalist. Often his means are barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his family, and, as years bring on decrepitude and the parental income decreases or disappears entirely, the children are called from their studies and compelled to enter the shop or factory in order to assist in the support of the family. Carnegie's keen yet sympathetic eye saw this state of affairs, and now his old employees are genenously pensioned, thus making a hoary head comfortable in its old days.

His latest timely benefaction has shown that he is an approver of heroism. When we read of the brave deeds of the knights of the middle ages, our blood grows warm in admiration of those heroes who faced grave dangers and even sacrificed their lives to assist or save some unfortunate one. Yet their heroic deeds received no approval save that given by their own virtues. Today the man of chivalry still exists and his noble deeds are yet performed, nor is his bravery unrecognized or unrewarded as in former times. When Taylor and Lyle met their death in trying to rescue the miners imprisoned in the Harwick coal mine, where nearly 190 men lost their lives, Mr. Carnegie transferred to a commission \$5,000,000 in bonds, thus creating the Hero Fund. The benefits of this fund are for the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only.

Such a man as this is an honor to our country and a blessing to its people. Let us hope for his continued prosperity in business, for he has said that he does not want to die rich, but that he desires to assist in the neediest causes to almost the full extent of his fortune. It is rumored that he seeks fame and popularity and thus requests that his name, if possible, be placed on the object of his liberality. Be that as it may; what does it matter? Why not permit the name to exist with the gift? Why withdraw from the public eye that name which stands for poor boys' possibilities, for

thrift, for diligence in business, for charity and philanthropy? Let America's sons look and be inspired by the life of the once bonny Scotland lad.

c. w., 'o5.

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REV. JOHN B. FOCHT, D. D.

Rev. J. B. Focht, D. D., son of Rev. D. H. and Susan (Brown) Focht, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., July 20, 1851. He prepared for college at Missionary Institute, and entered Pennsylvania College in 1871. He was appointed orator for the anniversary of the Philomatheon Society in 1873, and in the oration delivered proved to the world that the honor had not been thrust upon him in vain. He was awarded the Hassler gold medal for proficiency in Latin, and in 1874 received the Graeff prize for the best essay on Tennyson's ''Idyls of the King.'' He graduated in 1874 with first honors and the valedictory.

During 1875-76 he was proctor of Pennsylvania College, and the next year was appointed principal of the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania State College. He was ordained in 1876, but did not enter the active ministry until 1887. After graduating from the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1877, he accepted a call to the vice principalship of Missionary Institute, and in 1881 was chosen principal. From 1881 to 1887 he held the principalship of the Preparatory Department of State College. In 1887 he was called to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, at Lewistown, which he served until called to St. Peter's, at Barren Hill, in 1894. In 1899 he was called to Trinity Lutheran church, at Selinsgrove, where he labored until his election to his present position as president of Susquehanna University.

During the autumn of 1899 he was elected instructor in Theoretical and Practical Homiletics in the school of Theology at Susquehanna University. As a pastor, Dr. Focht's labors were eminently successful; as a professor he is highly esteemed for his culture and efficiency, and as president he has the utmost confidence of all interested in the welfare and progress of the University.

REV. FRANK P. MANHART, D. D.

Rev. Frank P. Manhart, D. D., has been elected professor of Systematic Theology in Susquehanna University. Dr. Manhart is a graduate of Gettysburg College and of Missionary Institute, now Susquehanna University. For several years he pursued postgraduate studies in Pennsylvania and Johns-Hopkins Universities. He has filled the lectureships on Christian Worship and the Augsburg confession in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and has published a large number of papers in theological reviews. He was the head of the Deaconess Motherhouse in Baltimore for seven years. He has studied church work and problems in Europe, and has served pastorates in Bloomsburg and Philadelphia, Pa. By Dr. Manhart's election, Susquehanna University has secured the services of a man of lofty character. In him is a noble life and an able professor.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY.

At a special meeting of the faculty held July 20, 1904, the following action was taken, to which the signature of each member of the faculty was attached:

Realizing that the committee on the selection of a president has been doing its utmost to perform its duty, but has not as yet been able to secure a president, the faculty desires to make the following suggestions:

- r. That we see the imperative need of the selection of a president at the earliest date.
- 2. That we would recommend, for consideration, to the committee for the position of president, Dr. J. B. Focht, and urge them to secure his services.
- 3. That we, as a faculty, would express our utmost confidence in Dr. Focht's ability to conduct the institution in a most successful way.
- 4. That we, as a faculty, desire to state that we would give Dr. J. B. Focht, as president, our loyal and fullest support and that we are assured that he has the confidence of the student body and of the church at large.
- 5. It was resolved that three copies of the resolutions be made and sent to the members of the committee on the ground.

LOGAL-PERSONAL

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The Theological Department began its new year under the most favorable circumstances. All the old members have returned, and we heartily welcome to our number six new men of the Junior class. The new members are as follows: Ketterman, P., 'o1, Gettysburg; Swank, C. P., 'o4, S. U.; Barry, F. W., 'o4, S. U.; Morgan, E. M., 'o4, S. U.; Ritter, H. B., 'o4, Muhlenberg; Teufel, C., 'o4, Bucknell.

We are very fortunate in having with us Rev. Frank P. Manhart, D. D., who has been elected Professor of Systematic Theology. Dr. Manhart brings to his new position the fruits of ripe scholarship and long experience in Christian work and teaching. He has pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and later at the Johns-Hopkins University, besides spending considerable time in Europe in further research into the problems of church work and Christian worship. He has filled the lectureship on Christian Worship and the Augsburg Confession in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and has published a large number of papers in Theological Reviews.

Rev. J. B. Focht, D. D., President of S. U., attended the Central Pennsylvania Synod which convened at Blairsville last week. U. A. Guss, '05, also attended the sessions of this Synod, and received his license. H. O. Reynolds, of the Senior class, was licensed at the meeting of the Allegheny Synod held at Philipsburg.

H. O. Reynolds, '05, has been elected to supply the charge at Oak Grove, Pa.

L. Raymond Haus, '05, has been occupying the pulpit of the Lutheran church at Milton during the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. M. Havice.

M. H. Fischer, '05, preached at Lykens on Sunday, October 9. Rev. Marcus Havice, an alumnus of S. U., is touring the state with his illustrated lecture entitled, "The Triple Wonders of America." He delivered a lecture at this place for the benefit of the G. A. R.

Eph. M. Gearhart, '06, has been elected to supply the Mission Lutheran church at Sunbury until a regular pastor has been secured.

R. H. B., '06, SEM.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Among the new students at Susquehanna we notice a number who come from other institutions. Those who entered Freshman class are Messrs. Keys and Pifer, of Thiel College; Whetmore, of Harwick Seminary; Curran, of Millersville Normal; Moyer, of Selinsgrove; Jamimer and Maneval, of Liberty.

Messrs. Henry Beaver and Albright Hoch, of New Berlin, former students at S. U., were visitors here on Saturday, Oct. 8.

The beginning of the scholastic year brought before our observation a marked improvement in our surroundings.

The boys' dormitory has been renovated to some degree, new paint being applied to the wood work. This adds much to the appearance of our 'home' and tends to make us feel more pride in our colleg. During the summer a new roof was also placed on our building.

One of the new and valuable additions to the general improvements about our institution is a new laundry, which is now being erected. The laundry will be equipped with modern machinery, and will add much toward the convenience of the student. The building occupies a site just south of the ladies' dormitory. Work is being rapidly carried on and it will soon be under roof.

A new feature, which no doubt would be profitable and interesting to the German students, is being agitated now. Prof. Ritter, of the department of German, has in mind the organization of a German society. It would hold regular meetings and a program would be rendered in German German debates and declamations would have a prominent place in each meeting. A society of this sort would be of practical benefit to those who study German, and we sincerely hope it may be organized.

The outlook for a good college orchestra is bright. Among the new-comers are several who play various instruments, and who will be valuable additions to the orchestra. G. G. F., 'o6.

PREPARATORY NOTES.

The students of the Preparatory Department welcome Professors E. M. Brumgart, L. W. Walters, E. M. Morgan and H. B. Ritter as their new instructors. We wish to co-operate with them by doing our work faithfully and make their duties pleasant ones.

We are glad to see so many new and old faces this year in our department.

As in former years the Prep. has contributed material in the making up of the "Varsity" football team. Messrs. J. P. Maus and G. D. Whitmer represent our department.

Messrs. Eckman, Coleman, Walters and Speedy we are glad to welcome in our already large sub-Freshman Class.

J. A. B.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

"The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils."

-Shakespeare.

The Conservatory of Music has been very successful. Because of the increasing demands addition has been made to the number of the teachers, Mr. E. Edwin Sheldon, the director, with Miss Minnie S. Starr, the successful assistant of last year, are aided by Miss Bertha Meiser, who has charge of the elementary students of pianoforte. The violin, cornet, mandolin, etc., are taught by Mr. Richard B. Metheral, an instructor of experience and fine repute.

We are pleased to announce that for the use of those desiring to study pipe organ, a fine two-manual instrument has been placed in the recital hall by Mr. Moller, of Hagerstown, Md.

We are very glad to welcome so many students, both old and new, and especially those who have come for a full course in music. Among the new students are Misses Ida and Bertha Maneval, Anderson, Brenneman, Mertz, Oswold, Seided, Leighow, Keller, Bowman, Grissinger, Gilbert, Hilbish, Seiler, Lenker, Smith, Rogers and Womeldrof, Messrs. Fleck and Houtz.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Vacation is over and all have returned together with several new students. Messrs. Geo. Wagenseller, Arthur Dimm, Wilbur Yocum, F. C. Henry, Ray Bolig and Howard Burns as old students and Messrs. Jesse Horton, Banks Peters, B. C. Crum, P. R. Hall and Chester Weaver, Misses Lottie Gaugler, Mary Truet and Nora Bell have enrolled as students of this school. We wish them a successful future.

A class meeting was held and the following officers elected: President, Mr. Arthur Dimm; Vice-President, Miss Lottie Gaugler; Secretary, Mr. Ray Bolig; Treasurer, Miss Mary Trout. Mr. E. Sones has charge of the department at present.

-N. B.



CLIONIAN.

Again the wheels of time have turned and we have been brought back to the studies and pleasures of our literary work. New life has been awakened and renewed interest is shown in every department of our college. Susquehanna rejoices in the fact her literaty societies are prominent factors in the college world.

It is with a feeling of pleasure that Clio stands on the thresh-hold of this new collegiate year. She stands offering to you, fellow Clios and friends, many opportunities for improvement if you will but avail yourselves of them. Do you wish the meetings bright, attractive and beneficial? Come to them and by your presence and co-operation show your desire is sincere. She in turn will aid you. She will urge you to put forth your best efforts in the productions you wish to present from her rostrum, thus giving you mental discipline. By participating in her debates you will gain that resource and that deliberation of speech that is so necessary to the young man and young woman when he or she enters the world that lies beyond the college doors.

The members of Clio all know that the social life of the society

is not among the least of its pleasures and benefits. It is the event of the week that is always greeted with pleasure.

Now let Clio stand as she has ever stood for the advancement and best interests of her beloved institution as well as for the personal welfare of her members in assisting them to rise to a higher standard in literary work.

Rev. F. S. Shultz, of Johnstown, Pa., a former member of Clio spent an evening with us recently. Welcome, and come again.

The following officers were elected at our regular meeting October 7. Pres., I. W. Bingaman; Vice-Pres., Geise; Sec., Trench; Treas., Sunday, O. E.; Fin. Sec., Sunday, W. E.; Critic, Young; Asst. Critic, Barry; Factotum, Swank.

A. M. G., '05.



PHILOSOPHIAN.

A literary society is a "community of interests." As a government is maintained because its citizens realize that their interests are in common; that the benefits and privileges received, are worth the cost and labor of unholding the organization, so in a literary society, only when we fully realize that the society can give to us infinitely more than we give to it, can we hope to see the society attain its true place in college life.

Philo opened very auspiciously on Friday evening, September 30. When the roll was called, we realized that some of our active workers had left the institution, but we saw new faces about us who were willing to fill up the ranks and to assume the responsibilities which membership incurs. We welcome those who have seen fit to unite with us for the purpose of mutual instruction and profit. That we may all attain to true manhood and womanhood is our sincere desire.

The second meeting was held on Friday evening, October 7. The program rendered was of the usual style, and the interest manifested, and the number of new men out are indicative of another successful year of literary work. The debate was especially interesting as it treated of a timely subject: "Resolved, That a presidential election every four years is not for the best interests of the country." The speakers on the affirmative were Fischer, M. H. and Schrader, on the negative Morgan and Bergstresser.

The future of Philo depends upon individual effort. Let us, one

and all, resolve that we will make this year a banner year in the history of our society, and embrace the opportunities which she offers for the advancement of ourselves, intellectually, morally and spiritually.''

R. H. B., '06, SEM.

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Y. M. C. A.

"Son, go work in my vineyard."

The opening of the term has brought with it new opportunities for work in the Y. M. C. A. These have not been neglected, but the work of the association was resumed at once and now can truly be said to be in active operation.

The new students are gradually finding their place among us. We find them to be of a high moral type and to possess religious inclinations. They are no longer strangers among us. A true and honest man can always find friends wherever he goes.

The following are the names of those who have united with our Y. M. C. A. as active members: Messrs. James H. Keys, George B. Pifer, J. Daniel Curran, Andrew C. Curran, N. H. Eckman, C. S. Maneval, B. J. Peters, H. A. Speedy and S. Witmier; as associate members, Messrs. A. J. Gmeiner, C. A. Johnson, B. A. Gibson and F. C. Henry.

The annual stag reception was held in the gymnasium on the Saturday evening following the opening of the term. It was fairly well attended by both old and new students. Many of the professors were in the number. The purpose of the reception was not forgotten, and all equally enjoyed the evening. Every new man was heartily welcomed at the door and was informally entertained throughout the evening.

The 'Decision' meeting was conducted by our worthy president. He showed to us in a very effective manner, first, that everything of value costs, and then that Christianity is valuable and costs, but that the reward and benefits far exceed the cost. At the close of the meeting he asked every man who was a professing Christian to designate the same by rising. Nearly every man in the audience proved to be living a Christian life.

The Bible study meeting was led by the chairman of the committee. The several phases of systematic Bible study were ably presented by the different members of the committee. Before the

close of the meeting every man in the hall had enlisted to take up the work.

State Secretary Miller visited our Y. M. C. A. on the 3d and 4th of October.

Just a word to the old and new students. We cordially invite, and in fact urge, you to attend our meetings. They are not of a tiresome length and we hope to make them interesting. Come out, you will do us good even by your presence, and we in turn will try to help you.

o. R. S., 'o6.

+ + +

Y. W. C. A.

"Work doue for God, it dieth not."

The opening of another scholastic year presents a golden opportunity for aggressive work in the Y. W. C. A. Our forces are somewhat weakened on account of our number, but with the aid of the new students we hope to surpass its former standard. We have had two very instructive and also interesting meetings. Both were well attended, and we urge the new girls to join us and help us to make our weekly meetings better and more helpful.

A. M. B., 'o6.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'66. Rev. Ephriam Dutt, who has for the past several years served the Middle Creek pastorate, of Snyder county, after having rendered a long and faithful service to the church, has, because of ill health, reluctantly retired for a time at least from the ranks of the active ministry. He now resides in Hollidaysburg, Pa.

'79. Rev. R. B. Starks, who as for some time resided in Sharpsburg, Pa., has, together with several families of his acquaintance, removed to Wellman, Mass., where he expects to organize a new Lutheran church. May he and his friends find their new home healthful and happy.

'83. Rev. I. P. Zimmerman, of the Adamsburg charge, Beaver Springs, Pa., has removed to Christ church, Milton, Pa.

'86. Rev. M. S. Romig has resumed his labors amongst the

people of the Liverpool charge whom he previously served some 10 years ago.

- '86. Rev. M. H. Havice, of Montgomery. Pa., recently gave an illustrated lecture in the town hall of Selinsgrove, entitled "The Triple Wonders of America." Favorable comments are heard from many sources.
- '91. Rev. I. M. Guss and family, of Etna, Pa., are the happy occupants of a new parsonage which has been purchased at a cost of almost \$4,000.
 - '91. Rev. H. C. Salem has removed to Rockwood, Pa.
- '93. The ex-president of the Alumni association, Rev. J. I. Stonecypher, Boalsburg, Pa., has been elected as delegate to the General Synod by the Synod of Central Pennsylvauia.
- '97. Another of our energetic young men, in person of Rev. W. M. Rearick, of West Milton, Pa., will represent the Central Synod at the next meeting of the General Synod which will convene in Pittsburg June 14, 1905.
- '98. The Misses Rose and Minnie Gortner, teachers in the Sunbury and Berwick schools respectively, spent Saturday and Sunday, October 15 and 16, at their home in Selinsgrove, Pa. Fisher, M. H., wore a broad smile (?).

'98. Rev. C. P. McLaughlin, of Chicago, Ill., is now serving the people of the Irving Park congregation instead of the people of Emmanuel's.

- '99. Dr. Cyril H. Haas, who is an '04 graduate from the Medical School of Michigan University, Ann Harbor, Mich., has lately been chosen as the traveling secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement among the eastern colleges. This position he will fill until October, 1905, at which time he will be sent as a missionary to China. There he will enter upon the realization of a long cherished desire and purpose, and will take up the work of a medical missionary in that needy field.
- '99. Prof. H. W. Morris, ex-captain of 'Varsity football eleven, has begun his second year as principal of the high school of Duquesne, Pa.
- '99. Rev. H. C. Michael, of Wilmerding, Pa., who was once the quarterback of our football team and who also filled the position of shortstop on our baseball team, had great reason to rejoice August 21, 1904, in that on that day was laid the corner stone of

his new church which will cost not less than \$10,000. Good athletes frequently make good ministers.

'oo. Rev. C. B. Harman is now located in his new charge at Manlins, Ill.

'02. Mr. D. B. Moist, better known as "Dewy," whose love for S. U. fails not, has returned from a week's home vacation at Mifflintown, Pa., to continue his work as assistant foreman of the Harrisburg Traction Co.

'02. It will be of interest to note the recent marriage of Prof. F. E. Shumbaugh to one of the fair maids of Wicconisco, Pa.,

where he has been principal of the schools.

'02. On October 28, which was on or near the first anniversary of the Hebron congregation, of East Pittsburg, Pa., the pastor and people had the extreme pleasure of dedicating to the service of God their beautiful, new, mission church. The value of the church property now exceeds \$8,000. This is one of the brightest and most encouraging missions of the Pittsburg Synod and reflects great credit on pastor, Rev. H. D. Hoover, and his devoted people.

'o2. More good news comes to us from beyond the Alleghenies. On October 2, 'o4, the Rev. H. C. Erdman, succeeded in perfecting the organization of a new mission church on Herron Hill, Pittsburg, which has been named the Church of the Atonement. He begins with a charter membership of 40. Having been privileged to visit him not long since in his new field, we predict for him a bright future. Missions anywhere make great demands on one's resources, and we believe him able to meet the demand.

'o3. Prof. C. O. Frank, famous for his gridiron stunts, and other stunts, began his second year as principal of the Rebersburg schools. "Cholly, why don't you come around?"

'03. Rev. George W. Fritch was ordained to active ministry at the meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Synod on October 2, '04. Good reports come of his work in Augustaville, Pa.

'04. Mr. L. F. Gunderman is now in attendance at the Wittenburg Theological Seminary, of Springfield, O. We wish him success in his future course.

'04. At the recent meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Synod the Reverends L. P. Young and Charles Lambers were ordained to the ministry of the General Synod Evangelical Lutheran church. Since their graduation in June last, both have taken unto themselves a wife, and are now settled in their respective fields of labor. Rev. Young is located in New Castle, Pa., where he has lately organized a promising mission, and is doing good work. Rev. Lambert is working at Friedens, Pa., the worthy successor of Rev. H. D. Hoover. Although we shall no longer see the familiar faces of "Charley" and "Brigam" as students of old S. U., nevertheless they shall not soon be forgotten, and we shall always be pleased to note their progress in well-doing, and in the great uplifting of humanity.

Upon you Alumni, and upon your successes your Alma Mater looks with a just pride; may you in return give her all the support that is in your power.

U. A. G., '02, '05, SEM.



Susquehanna started late in football. Only eleven men were in uniform two days before the Lebanon Valley game. Herman, Witmer and Neary entered College at that time, and these coupled with the 1903 men, Pearson, Swank, Bingaman, Shaffer, Maus, Fleck, Sunday, Geis and Houseworth gave a fair bunch of men. Sassaman, a former Central Pennsylvania man, Pifer and Keyes, Western Pennsylvania boys are among the promising new material. With teams of its weight Susquehanna ought to hold its own.

The 'Varsity played its first football game of the season on October 1, at Annville with Lebanon Valley college. The game has always been a hard one and this game proved no exception. Susquehanna was defeated and owed its defeat to lack of snap in the first six minutes of play. During this time Lebanon Valley gained easily and scored its only touchdown from which a goal was kicked. During the remainder of the contest honors were even. Susquehanna gained considerable ground but could not do it consistently. Score, 6-0.

Five days after the Lebanon Valley game Susquehanna met the Indians at Carlisle. Reports of the Indians' good work gave little hope of a small score, yet Susquehanna opened up fiercely, and for a time gave a spleudid exhibition of football. Susquehanna received the kickoff and succeded in carrying the ball fifty yards through the line plunges of the backs and the ends. Here the Indians held. For twenty minutes Susquehanna resisted well but the strain was too great and Indian endurance ran the score up to 53 points.

C. T., '07, SEM.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, October, 1904.

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WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.
URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.

JAS. M. UBER, '06. ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs. PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.

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EDITORIAL



No doubt every earnest, thoughtful student at Susquehanna this year has asked himself this question, "What shall I accomplish

THE STUDENT AND HIS IDEAL.

until next commencement?" In other words, "How much nearer at the end of this college year shall I be to my ideal toward which I am striving?" The answering of this all-import-

ant question depends upon two things, the nature of the ideal. and the methods used in attaining to that ideal. Needless to state the average student has an ideal nearer perfection than that held by the untutored. A remark was recently made by a college man to the effect that his first two years in college succeeded only in making his life, at the time, extremely unsatisfactory. further explained by stating that his ideal had advanced far ahead of his condition, and the comparison of the ideal with the real was incongruous, thus causing the dissatisfaction with himself.

It may rightly be assumed then that the ideal is lofty, noble. We must then advert to the methods requisite for the attainment of this ideal. As nature has formed no two exactly alike, each individual must find his own natural way leading to this desired goal. Yet there are certain general laws when followed closely, will advance the individual a long distance in his path of pursuit.

In the first place, there must be the opportunity for advancement, and secondly, an effort must be made to make the best of the opportunity. Opportunities are abundant, varied, inviting, only waiting for the proper man to see them. Effort alone then determines the struggle between the unsatisfactory, real and the longed-for ideal, and the zealousness of the conflict decides the victory. Biography proves this to be true. Demosthenes became acquainted with his ideal orator only after years of discouraging toil and unrelenting effort; Disraeli saw his ideal statesman after decades of disappointment and struggle against foes; Roosevelt has his ideal diplomatist, and his untiring labors are bringing him nearer each year to his conception.



EXCHANGE NOTES.

The College Student contains a poem entitled "An Indian Legend," with much credit to the author as a literary production.

The Washington-Jeffersonian is one of the best exchanges received this month. It is neatly and beautifully covered, and contains literary productions that are a profit and a pleasure to the reader.

"Young Men and the College Course," as found in the *Purple and Gold*, is an article that should be read and followed out in life by everyone. This little paper contains other articles which are of value to the thoughtful reader.

The Student Herald may be greatly improved in their local and personal column, and by adding some literary articles to their paper.

At the beginning of this new year we wish to extend a hearty welcome to both old and new exchanges, and we wish that they may continue to appear regularly upon our table from month to month.

W. K. F., '07.

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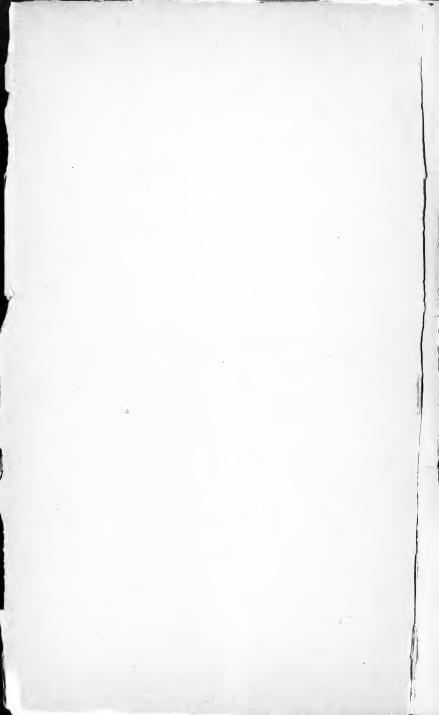
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Vol. XV

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THE INFLUENCE OF STOIC PHILOSOPHY ON ROMAN LAW.

In order to form a correct conception of Stoicism we must remember that it was not merely a system of ethics, but a religion raised upon the ruins of polytheism; that it was not the work of a single individual, but a collection of doctrines from different sources which meet in one and the same channel like the tributaries of a river. Hence its practical turn, and the complex nature of its teachings.

The Stoics had no fixed dogmas concerning theoretical questions of religion; one might believe in immortality or not without ceasing to be a disciple of Stoa. What constituted the Stoic, and united all the members of the school was their motto, "Virtue for Virtue's Sake." The "summum bonum," according to Stoicism, is to do your duty because it is your duty; everything else, health, fortunes, honors and pleasures are indifferent and even bad, when they are the sole objects of your strivings. Virtue alone has the power of making us happy, providing we seek it in a disinterested manner. Everything is decreed by fate and nature; therefore let come what may, the Stoic is resigned. His supreme rule is "sequi naturam," that is, to follow the law which nature enjoins upon conscience, and which is identical with the law that governs the world.

Before the introduction of Stoicism, the tyranny of the Roman emperors seems incredible to us, viewing it as we do from a great distance of time and place. It is not so much the barbarity of the despot—released from all fear of God, and overwhelmed at the same time with the fear of men—as the patience of the subjects, that moves our wonder, and appears at first sight among the inscrutable problems of history. Are we not able to find a solution of this in the tyranny of the Roman families? The viciousness of

their own institutions, their own personal habits and usages, hardened them against the sense of wrong and suffering. Whenever the Roman entered his own dwelling, the slave chained to the doorway; the marks of the iron and the cord upon the faces of his domestics, all impressed him with the feeling that he was a despot himself; for despot and master were only other words for the same fearful thing—the irresponsible owner of a horde of human chattels. Tyranny was his own birthright; how could he resent its exercise in another?

Roman Imperalism allowed the freest discussion of the Stoic philosophy, although, no doubt the object was to direct the attention from politics. Stoicism, however, held aloof from the practical workings of the world, and it has frequently been taunted for the hopeless distance at which it stood from the sympathies of mankind in general. But let the Stoics be judged solely by what they attempted. Their aims were high. They sought to make some men more than human. The empire for which they sighed was the empire of the best and wisest, the oligarchy of reason. But, according to a noted scholar, their aspirations were really less visionary and unpractical. They descended from the clouds to the earth to impregnate with noble and fruitful principals such forms of government as were actually accessible to them.

The point of contact between the Stoic Philosophy and Roman Law is to be found in the law of nature, and this conception of the jus naturale worked its way into the Roman thought, and was used to explain not only the foundation of individual and social morality, but also the basis of legal rights and obligations. From the time of Alexander Severus, the legal literature of Rome is pervaded with the idea that law has a more ultimate foundation than custom or convention—that it is founded on the nature of things.

"The influence of Stoicism upon Roman law," according to Maine, "is not to be judged by mere repetitions of moral precepts, but rather upon the prevalent belief in natural law as the ethical basis of civil law; by the general recognition of the supremacy of reason as a guide in civil action, and by the common method which came to be employed of interpreting legal duties in the light of the higher principles of natural equity."

One of the first changes was noticed in the new meaning attached to the jus gentium. The term was originally applied to

the body of customs common to Rome; and the states subject to Roman dominion. When viewed in the light of the *jus naturale*, the edicts of the paetors, instead of being viewed merely as arbitrary laws, were considered as the remains of that primitive law which the Universal Reason had instituted for all men. Gains says that "the law which natural reason has constituted for all men obtains equally among all nations, and is called the *jus gentium*.

As a natural result of the adoption of Stoicism, slavery was condemned. It was no longer considered to be an eternal law of nature. The new light in which the Stoic viewed the affairs of life, taught him to recognize the moral government of the world as a system of mysterious wisdom and mercy besides which the idea of slavery was incongruous.

One of the greatest changes affected by the new philosophy was the abolition of domestic tyranny. The authority of the father had been without limit. As far as the restraints of law were concerned he was despot in the household. He had over its members the right to inflict death. From the time of the introduction of Stoicism the authority of the father began to be reduced. The paternal power, the patria potestas, was curtailed. Christianity also contributed to this reform. How far the milder sentiments of Christianity were active in modifying the thought and feelings is a question difficult to settle. This is certain, that the Stoic teachings tended strongly from the beginning to such a result.

Regarding the influence of Stoicism upon Roman law, different opinions have been advocated by different writers. Some profess to find the Roman law filled with particular precepts drawn from the Stoic philosophy; while others seem to question the reality of any Stoical influence whatever. "The view which seems most reasonable," says Morrey, "is that the Stoic theory of natural law exercises a positive influence upon the legal thought of Rome, exhibited not so much in the form of particular rules, as in the general principles which controlled the methods of interpretation employed by the jurists.

R. H. B., '06, SEM.

+ + +

The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their eloquence.—Macaulay.

THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE ON MANKIND.

Fixed upon the pedestal of his native earth, and with no other instrument but the eye and the hand, the genius of man has penetrated the dark and distant recesses of time and space. The being of a day has pierced backwards into primeval time, deciphering the subterranean monuments, and inditing its chronicle of countless ages. In the rugged crust and shattered pavement of our globe, he has detected those gigantic forces by which our seas and continents have changed places, and by which mighty cycles of animal and vegetable life have been embalmed and entombed.

And now let us study the character of men in a state of nature. In the one case, the most striking feature pertaining to the subject now before us, is that very thing is an object of wonder. The visible world is to him filled with prodigies, and the invisible world with imaginary beings. Every new event becomes a prodigy to him, whose cause he knows not, and whose tendency he has no means of anticipating. Disease attacks him from causes which he does not understand, and carries its fearful desolations through his body in a manner which he can neither trace nor retard. The thunder rolls, and the lightning plays in the sky in a manner which he cannot comprehend; and he learns to look upon a dark cloud without alarm, not because he understands the phenomena, but from the fact that he often witnesses these terrific wonders without personal injury. An earthquake or a volcano is equally an object of dread, whose cause is unknown. An eclipse is a prodigy. He knows not when to anticipate it; he knows not its cause; he knows not its design; but as it sheds

"Disastrous twilight O'er half the nations, and with fear of change Perplexes monarchs,"

it seems to him to be a proof of the anger of the gods, and he trembles with alarm. To his view the stars of night shine with unmeaning splendor, or they merely excite inquiry whether they exert an occult influence over the fates of men.

But when science has shed its light on the human mind, how changed the scene! How changed the man! Each one of the objects which once affrighted him takes its place among the things known to be adapted to promote his welfare, and to furnish him happiness and security. The eclipse, once a prodigy, is now understood, predicted and looked at without dismay. He no longer

turns pale at its approach, but examines it with reference to great questions of navigation and of astronomy. The changes in the world about him, which he attributed to some secret and malign influence of beings that are unseen, he traces to their proper causes, and makes them tributary to his control; and on every hand innumerable agents rise up with more than the precision, and much more than the power of living beings, to aid him in the accomplishment of his purpose. Disease he learns to meet by the aid of science; danger he wards off by science; he makes war by science, and he examines the heavens and the earth, the mineral, the vegetable and the animal kingdoms, to make all tributary to the expansion of his mental powers, and to the advancement of society. All the works of God, it is at least admitted, may be examined by any one who chooses, and as minutely, and as long as patience and life shall permit. The heavens gaze upon us at night, and ask us to turn away from the earth, and investigate the laws of their motion. The bud, the opening leaf, the flower, the insect, the mineral, the solid diamond, even the playing lightnings ask us to subject all to investigation with the utmost freedom, and to learn their nature.

Amidst the erroneous or unsettled views which have prevailed in regard to science, while its progress has been so slow, and so often arrested, there is one fact that must ever cheer and animate us in regard to its tendencies hereafter. It is, that when a truth has been discovered of value to society, it is never ultimately lost. It seizes upon a great element in human nature, and it will live. The human mind grasps it with a giant's power, and "the world will not willingly let it die." How can the knowledge of the telescope ever be destroyed? Each night, from a thousand observatories, it is, and it will be disclosing the wonders of the heavens to the eye of man. How can the knowledge of the safety lamp be obliterated? Each day, and each night, it guides thousands of miners beneath the surface of the earth, and is the protector of their lives. How can the knowledge of the mariner's compass be blotted from the memory of men? Every hour it guides the vessels of all nations with unerring certainty, and conducts the commerce of both hemispheres across the ocean. When can the knowledge of the use of steam be forgotten? Every river and lake, every city and village, every art and every nation, savage or civilized, must acknowledge its power; and the plans of all

civilized nations, whether for war or for peace, for commerce or manufactures, for ambition or for pleasure, for national aggrandizement or for the conversion of the world to God, are felt to be dependent upon it. What catastrophe can ever happen that shall destroy the last printing press, and annihilate the last printed book and newspaper? All these, with all the future discoveries that science can make, belong to man as man, to the whole world; and they travel down, amidst all revolutions, to the judgment day. To our thoughts, science gives the speed of lightning, and to our time-pieces the punctuality of the sun; and although it cannot provide us with the boasted lever of Archimedes to move the earth, or indicate the spot upon which we must stand, could we do it, it has put into our hands tools of matchless power, by which we can study the remotest worlds; and it has furnished us with an intellectual plummet by which we can sound the depths of the earth, and count the cycles of endurance. In his hour of presumption and ignorance, man has tried to do more than this: but though he was not permitted to search the heavens with his cloud-capped tower of stone, it was given him to ascend into the empyrean by chains of thought which no lightning could fuse, and no comet strike; and though he has not been allowed to grasp with an arm of flesh the products of other worlds, or tread upon the pavements of other planets, he has been enabled to scan, with more than an eagle's eye, the mighty creations in the bosom of space, to march intellectually over the mosiacs of sidereal systems, and to follow the adventurous Phaeton in a chariot which can never be overturned. I. D. A., '05.

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APPERCEPTION.

Apperception is a term we find frequently used by German authors, but not often by modern psychologists. In order that we may understand the term it may be necessary to give a few definitions.

Apperception may be defined as the power the mind has of reacting upon all sensuous material presented to it. It is that which gives character to the material apprehended. Wundt has said, "Apperception is that psychical activity by which individual perceptions and ideas are brought into relation to our previous intel-

lectual and emotional life, associated with it and thus raised to greater clearness and significance." It organizes knowledge by bringing the self to bear upon it. The sensations and experiences are interpreted and connected so as to give meaning which is the main spring to our psychical life. If a fact or event has no meaning for us, to us, it is nothing. To have meaning it must be connected in an orderly way with our past experience, be in harmony with our present experience and should point beyond its own existence to that with which it is related. The jingling of sleigh bells has no significance to a man who has always lived in the torrid zone because he cannot associate it in his experience. For the same reason the sunshine has no meaning to a man who has always been blind.

To have meaning the elements of knowledge must not be beyond the understanding ability of the individual. Hence we would not attempt to teach higher mathematics to a child of ten years. A highly polished dogmatical sermon will be neither interesting nor effective when preached to a lowly fisherman. What he wants is the story of love told in a way he can understand. Thus to have meaning there should be simplicity.

The elements of meaning or those parts of knowledge that are the mainsprings of action are connected in two ways. They are combined and continuous. All sensations we have, though made at different times, are connected. Take as an example, the perception of a fruit. Through the senses of sight, smell and taste and these connected with former experiences, we may name the fruit an apple. An absolutely new fruit we can know, only so far as its shape and appearance correspond to a similar fruit we have seen. We take all the characteristics, combine and compare them with the combined characteristics of the one we have known. Again, I am absorbed in the beauty of a picture or the splendor of I do not stop to analyze the thing and say this shade or that cloud is what makes it beautiful to me, but I take it as a whole. Nor do I give much attention to the feelings to see whether that which carries me beyond myself is delight or wonder. I may, after the curiosity is satisfied and the mind calmer, reflect on the picture or scene to see what the elements were combined to produce the emotion. It is as a whole, things have meaning for us.

Elements of meaning should be continuous, by which we mean they should refer to our past experience. For that reason we would say an infant does not have knowledge. It has sensations, but it does not have experience with which to connect the sensations and give them significance which is the characteristic of our intellectual life.

Stout defines apperception as the "process by which a mental system appropriates a new element or otherwise receives fresh determination." In studying apperception, it is necessary to note three stages. Association, dissociation and attention. These are not different from apperception, but are three phases of it.

Association is the simpliest of the three, for it furnishes all the possible connections of ideas. The mind associates all the elements presented to it, while in attention it desires an end and selects only those sensations that will produce the desired end.

The law of association is that the mind never leaves sensuous elements isolated, but connects them into larger wholes. This means that we do not set each sensation apart from our former sensations. When we read a book we compare it with some book we have read, or compare the characters with those we find in real life. The song of a bird may bring to mind sunny days and bright flowers. A strain of music may recall the place where it was first heard. All ideas have certain definite associations that come up in groups, although there are cases when we cannot trace them.

That the mind may associate, it must ever be alert, active and in a state of readiness to receive impressions. The material presented should be of like character. This is seen in presenting new ideas to children. Would you have them understand a problem? Base it upon something they know. If you would have them interested in nature or history, present the subject to them in a way that they find a link connecting it with the known, thus keeping the mind active.

For association there must be a connection by contiguity. Ideas or objects that have been before consciousness at the same time, hence apperceived in the same mental state tend to suggest each other. This means that the objects may or may not be contiguous in external time and space. We meet a man at a certain house today and going to the same place to-morrow will naturally think of him. We may think of the great generals, Cæsar, Hannibal, Napoleon. Here it is the bond of leadership that calls them to mind.

The law of contiguity itself may involve the relations of cause and effect, the effect following closely the cause, as cold and ice, lightning and thunder. The best illustration of contiguity is the alphabet where abstract signs and sounds are so firmly fixed that all you need is the first few letters and the others naturally follow.

The function of association is the formation of habit. By habit our movements are simplified and also made accurate as is readily seen in the skill of the pianist. Habit also lessens conscious attention. If a person were required to think continually about his personal appearance or of the details of the acts he performs from day to day, he would accomplish very little in life.

Another form of apperception is dissociation which points out certain elements and neglects others. The ideas have been connected, but because one possesses more value than another it is separated and emphasized. The value depends upon the interest. For example, a man traveling in a strange country pays little attention to the conversation he hears, but let a few words of his own language be spoken and he is interested at once. It is the familiar that arouses and absorbs the mind. The function of dissociation is to set the self free that it may not be encumbered by all minor details, but that it may realize its own ends. More than this, it enables the self to select special ends and by closely following them attain the greatest good in life.

The third point under apperception is attention, which, broadly speaking, is the connection between the individual and the universal. It is that power from within which directs the activity of the mind to the realization of self. Attention implies a power of selection or choice. The selection is made with reference to some end which the mind has in view, some difficulty to be cleared up, some idea is to be gained, or plan to be formed. This is clearly brought out in the choice of a profession.

Through attention we have ability to anticipate. This is strikingly shown by the example of a person in a darkened room which is lighted at intervals by an electric spark. At the first spark very little will be perceived, but by knowing what to expect the person may have a pretty definite idea of the scene before him.

Will power is the important factor in attention. If by an act of will power we centre our attention upon noblier things, vigorous ideas will arise from them and our lives will fulfill the purpose for which they were planned. So we say that through association,

dissociation and attention, we acquire the meaning of apperception which is the perception of things in relation to the idea we already possess.

A. M. G., '05.

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GROSZEN DER MENSCHHEIT.

Die menschliche Gesellschaft ist wie das Himmelsgewolbe, auf dessen dunklem Grunde die Sterne in mannigfaltiger Grosze und Klarheit vor unsern Augen erscheinen. Der von Finsternis bedeckte Raum ist viel groszer als der von den Lichtkorpern erleuchtete. So ist es mit dem Leben und Wirken der Menschen. deren Namen mit einem Strahlenglanz umgeben sind. Die Zahl der Menschen, die auf die Hohen des Ruhms emporgestiegen sind, und sich Einflusz und Macht auf lange Zeit hinaus erworben haben, ist sehr gering, wenn wir sie mit der ganzen Menschheit vergleichen, aus deren Mitte sie hervorgegangen sind. Warum diese auffallige Verschiedenheit unter den Menschen? Die einen sind reich; die andern arm und unwissend. Einige sind beruhmt; viele andere kaum bekannt wahrend ihrer Lebenszeit, und bald vergessen nachdem der Tod sie uberraschte. Lehrreich ist es fur uns, diese Gewalten zu betrachten, welche die Geschichte der Menschheit so verschieden gestaltet haben.

Alles was gewonnen wird, kann nur durch personliche Anstrengung gewonnen werden. Was wir thun, hangt ab von dem was wir sind; und was wir sind, sind wir geworden durch unser Thun, und bei diesem Thun kommt es weit mehr auf die Anwendung unserer Geisteskrafte an, als auf korperliche Bemuhung.

Es was ein sehr bitterer Kampf, der gefuhrt wurde zwischen den Romern und den Karthagern. Zu einer schweren Stunde in der Geschichte seines Landes, fuhrte Hamilcar seinen Sohn Hannibal (damals nur neun Jahre alt) in den Tempel, und indem er die Hand seines Sohnes auf das Brandopfer legte, notigte er ihn, den Romern ewige Feindschaft zu schworen.

Dieser Schwur drang in die innerste Tiefe der Seele des Knaben ein. Deshalb war dieser Zweck ihm stets vor Augen. Nur ein Gedanke beseelte ihn. Um Rom zu demutigen, war er immer bereit, alles zu leiden und zu opfern.

Die Fuhrung seiner Armee durch Feindesland und uber die Alpen ist ein Beispiel seiner Entschlossenheit, womit er seinen Feldzug fortsetzte. Es war sein unbezwinglicher Wille, erweckt und erhalten durch die Macht des Gelubdes, das er am Altar abgelegt hatte, das seine ganzen Geisteskrafte hervorbrachte. Wenn er auch am Ende uberwunden ward, so schmucken doch seine groszen Thaten die Geschichte seines Zeitalters mit einem unverganglichen Ruhm. Heldenmutige Thaten haben ihren Ursprung in einem Leben, welches durch grosze Gedanken und vorsatze regiert wind.

Warum wird Sokrates geehrt als der groszte Weltweise des Altertums? Ist es nicht weil seine Weisheit sich auf die Wahrheit grundete als etwas Unveranderliches und Unvergangliches? Tausend witzige aber leichtfertige, vom Wind der Meinungen hin und her getriebene Menschen waren, zusammengenommen, nicht im Stande das auszurichten, was Sokrates gethan und gesucht hat, seinen Zeitgenossen die Augen der Seele zu offnen für die Dinge, welche den Geist der Menschen angehn.

Als Martin Luther auf den knien die 28 Stufen der heiligen Treppe zu Rom hinauf rutschte; ertonte es in seiner Seele: Der Gerechte lebet seines Glaubens! Diese Stimme war eine Weissangung der Ereignisse und Kampfe, welche er damals noch kaum fassen konnte. Da er um die Mittagsstunde des 31. Oktobers, 1517, die Thesen an die Thur der Schloszkirche zu Wittemburg nagelte; brachte er sich in groszer Gefahr, doch war es ein weithin tonender Schlag zur Verurteilung des schrecklichen Verderbnisses in der Kirche. Wei er vor dem Reichstag zu Worms steht, und vor einer hohen Versammlung ermahnt wird seine Lehre zu widerrufen, offenbart uns seine beruhmte Erklarung: "Ich kann nicht anders, hie stehe ich, Gott helfe mir; Amen!" das erstaunliche Wachstum des Glaubens welcher noch schwach war, als er die heilige Treppe in dem aberglaubischen Rom hinauf rutschte.

In der ganzen Weltgeschichte ist Nichts wundervoller als die Reformation des 16. Jahrhunderts. Das Romische Papsttum empfing einen Schlag von welchem es sich niemals erholt hat.

Alle kunftigen Geschlechter werden besser un reicher sein wegen des Lebens Martin Luthers.

Woher kam diese unvergleichliche Kraft welche er Zeigte? Er suchte, fund und erfaszte die gottliche Wahrheit; und, in der felsenfesten Uberzeugung seiner Pflicht gegen Gott und Menschen, drang sein Glaube auf jene Hohe, welche den Eigennutz verachtet und den Sieg in der Zukunft strahlen sieht, wenn es auch das

Leben kosten muszte. Unerschutterlicher Glaube und unermudliches Thun waren ihm eigen wei Herz und Hand, und heute noch loben und preisen wir seine von Gott geleiteten Thaten.

Diese Drei, Hannibal, Sokrates und Luther achten wir als grosze Manner; aber Luther ist der groszte unter ihnen, weil er Gott uber alle Dinge furchtete, liebte und Ihm vertraute. Daran denkend konnen wir wohl schlieszen mit den Worten eines Dichters:

> Wer ist ein Mann? Were beten kann Und Gott dem Herrn vertraut; Wenn alles bricht, er zaget nicht; Dem Frommen nimmer graut.

Wer ist ein Mann? Wer glauben kann Inbrunstig wahr und frei; Denn diese Wehr bricht nimmer mehr, Sie bricht kein Mensch entzwei.

Wer ist ein Mann? Wer *lieben* kann Von Herzen fromm und warm, Die heil'ge Glut gibt hohen Mut Und starkt mit Stahl den Arm.

Dies ist der Mann, der streiten kann Fur Weib und liebes Kind; Der kalten Brust fehlt Kraft und Lust, Und ihre That wird Wind.

Dies ist der Mann, der sterben kann Fur Freiheit, Licht und Recht; Dem frommen Mut deucht alles gut, Es geht ihm nimmer schlecht.

Dies ist der Mann, der sterben kann Fur Gott und Vaterland, Er laszt nicht ab bis an das Grab Mit Herz und Mund und Hand.

So, junger Mann, so freier Mann, Mit Gott dem Herrn zum Kreig! Denn Gott allein kann Helfer sein, Von Gott kommt Gluck und Sieg.

PROF. H. B. RITTER.

+ + +

If some men were to write their thoughts, the very ink would run for shame.

"Vision is the art of seeing the invisible."

EDWIN M. BRUMGART, A. B.

The subject of this sketch was born near Rebersburg, Centre Co., Pa. The years of his minority were spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending the district school during the winter months. With close application and the privilege of attending a session of select school, he fitted himself for the teacher's profession. After teaching for three years he entered Susquehanna University where, as a student, he was actively identified with her religious, literary and athletic organizations. After graduating in 1900 he accepted the principalship of the Cross Fork schools where he organized and established the first township high school in Potter County. After two years of successful work he resigned his position to accept a similar position as principal of the Mifflinburg schools, which position he held when elected as principal of the Academic department of his Alma Mater.

He is one of the young men not content to remain at a common level of desire and aspiration, but makes his difficulties stepping stones to greater success.

+ + +

HORACE B. RITTER, A. B.

INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN.

Mr. Ritter comes from Lehigh County, Pa. He has taught in the public schools for six years and has had experience in all grades. In 1895 he graduated from the Kutztown State Normal School. He secured his classical training at Muhlenberg College from which he graduated with honor, last June. While at college he won all the first German prizes offered to his class.

Mr. Ritter has shown marked ability in the class room and has won the esteem of all the students.

+ + +

Investment by God with authority is the supreme test of character.

Silent sermons are often the most successful.

He who entertains envy invites enmity.



THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

L. M. Daubenspeck preached at Tremont, Pa., October 23.

E. M. Gearhart's mission charge at Sunbury, Pa., is progressing nicely. Prof. Houtz assisted at his communion service October 16. All but ten of his members were present.

Messrs. Bergstresser, Walters and Fischer were on the program at the C. E. convention at Middleburg, October 22.

M. H. Fischer preached at the Grace Luther church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 23 and 30.

 $U.\ A.\ Guss$ was a candidate for licensure at the Central Penna, Synod September 28-October 2.

L. R. Haas supplied at Lykens. Pa., October 30.

C. P. S.

+ + +

COLLEGE NOTES.

Rev. Rupley, of Lock Haven, was a visitor at Susquehanna for a few hours on Saturday, October 29.

Among the former students who have visited us recently we noticed Mr. Ed. Shollenberger.

Our president, Dr. J. B. Focht has been attending the meetings of various synods in the interest of our institution.

Mr. Ira Sassaman spent a few days with his brother in Mifflin-William Rinehart spent Sunday, October 23, with his parents near Sunbury.

I. W. Bingaman visited Williamsport recently in the interest of The Susquehanna.

On Friday evening, October 28, our two literary societies, Clio and Philo, rendered special programs, appropriate to Hallowe'en. Both were very largely attended and highly pleasing to their respective audiences. The refreshments served were also in keeping with the season. Everybody reports a pleasant time.

At a recent meeting of the Students' Publishing Association, Charles Geise was elected to fill the office of business manager. Under his direction our journal should take a stride forward.

G. G. F., '07.



PREPARATORY NOTES.

The Junior Culture Club was reorganized this year with Miss Clare Krall at the head. Last year great benefits were received from this organization, and this year we hope for greater results.

Miss Gertrude Rine spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, October 22 and 23.

The sub-Freshman class was entertained in a most delightful manner on November 4, at the home of Miss Pauline R. Schoch. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Mr. Echman takes a trip home about every two weeks to see his mamma (?).

+ + +

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The first Thursday evening recital by the students of the Conservatory was given October 20 in Seibert Music Hall. The program was as follows:

Beethoven	Sonata Op. 28. AndantePianoforte
	Miss Luella Werkheiser.
Bohm	Song
	Miss Marie Snyder.
Schutt	Pianoforte
	Miss Margaret Rothrock.
Hawley	
	Miss Zoe L. Trench.
Titl	,SerenadeFlute
	Mr. Arthur M. Dimm.
Curschmann	
	Misses Ida Maneval, Hillbish and Werkheiser.
Beethoven	Sonata Op. 10 No. 1. AllegroPianoforte
	Miss Marie Snyder.
Ven der Stucke	enSong
	Miss Ida Maneval
Preyer	

Schubert	Scherzo	Pianoforte
	Miss Edith M. Wittmer.	
Miller	Know Not Why	Song
Woodman	Violets	Song
	Miss Luella Werkheiser.	
Vincent	Merry June	Ladies Chorus
Misse	s Ida Maneval, Bertha Maneval, Snyder, Werkheiser, Trench, Meiser and Gilber	· ·

Miss N. Luella Werkheiser spent Sunday at her home in Danville.

Mr. Daniel Maneval spent several days with his two daughters, the Misses Ida and Bertha Maneval.

Miss Zoe I. Trench spent some time with her parents in Bloomsburg.

We are glad to welcome the following new students in the Conservatory: Misses Elizabeth Focht and Lillian Moyer, Messrs. Curran and William Snyder.

The first of our Artist Recital Course by Mrs. Carinne Rider-Kelsey, was beautifully rendered Thursday, October 27, 1904. The following program was given:

ANCIENT ARIAS.

Buononcini-(1672-1748)	Por la gloria d'adorarvi
Scarlatti-(1659-1625)	Se Florinda e fedele
Giordani-(1743-1798)	Caro mio ben
Handel-(1585-1759)	Qual farfalletta
Handel	Oh! had I Jubal's lyre

MODERN GERMAN LIEDER.

ien zicht es mi	Brahms
ie. (The Lark	Rubinstein
iner Wasserlilie	Grieg
	Schumann
	Schumann

......Die Loreley

OLD AND MODERN ENGLISH SONGS.

Horn	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I've been roaming
Arne		Polly Willis
MacDowell		Long Ago Merry Maiden Spring

MacDowell	Merry Maiden Spring Idyll
Woodman	An Open Secret

C	
Strauss	Standohen



SOCIETIES



PHILOSOPHIAN.

According to her usual custom, Philo held her regular Hollowe'en reception on Friday evening, October 28. The halls were tastefully decorated with autumnal leaves, shocks of corn and Jack-o'-lanterns. It was an evening spent with the fairies, gnomes and elves, in which the young people had their future revealed, and everybody was happy. The fairies had loaned us some wonderful treasures for this evening, which we kept within the fairy bower, but all were permitted to handle them and receive their charms; while the tiny air-ships, which floated around the halls in some mysterious manner, had the power of deciding some very important questions for the young ladies, if they were so fortunate as to capture one. We were pleased to have with us many ex-Philos and friends from town.

Since our last letter, we have been very busy in working for Philo's interests, and it affords us great pleasure to be able to present to our Alumni the names of fourteen new members. They are as follows: Misses Beulah Bowman, Ada Seidel, Bertha Maneval, Ida Maneval, Angelina Jackson, Nellie Rupley, and Messrs. Peters, '08, Pipers, '08, Keyes, '08, Whitmore, '08, Curran, '08, Curran, Jr., '09, Harris, '09, and Walters, '09. As we only lost three members by graduation last year, it is evident that Philo is gaining in strength, and that she is faithfully upholding the traditions which have been entrusted to her.

Our regular sessions are well attended, and with one or two exceptions, every man who has been placed on the program during this new collegiate year, has been present to perform his duty. Such interest and zeal is commendable, and augurs well for our future. It seems that we are at least beginning to appreciate the training which our literary societies afford, and to realize its unique position in our college curriculum. R. H. B., SEM., 'o6.



CLIONIAN.

Clio always takes much interest and pride in her regular sessions and occasionally delights to depart from the regular routine and exhibit in burlesque form the wonders of science, literature and art, both past and present. Friday evening, October 28, in "Clio's Special Doin's," which were in keeping with the spirit of Hallow-e'en, she eclipsed all former efforts in the rendition of a varied program which was fantastic and yet unique.

The guests assembled in the chapel and at the appointed time were ushered to Clio Hall where six young men with loud voices were vieing with each other and the piano in describing the different apartments. All persons received complimentary tickets and were then admitted into the mysterious labyrinth to behold the wonders. After wandering through the first intricate path they were greeted by the "Spirit of Hallowe'en." The next place they received their weight according to Fairbanks latest improved methods and then were ushered into the "Art Gallery," where were displayed living reproductions of famous paintings and statues. Then they passed into the regions of darkness and the land of spirits and lastly came to the place of living wonders. To fully appreciate this part of the program it was necessary to see it. In a few minutes the whole scene was changed. All the draperies were taken down and out as if by magic hands and in a little while the sons and daughters of Clio appeared in masquerade costumes which showed no little originality. They mingled with the guests and participated in the playing of Hallowe'en tricks.

Another pleasing feature of the evening entertainment was the musical part of the program, which was as follows: Piano duet, Misses Rothrock and Werkheiser; vocal solo, Mr. Maus; piano solo, Miss Rothrock; vocal solo, Miss Werkheiser; vocal duet, Misses Trench and Werkheiser. Refreshments suitable for the occasion were served.

Every year many young men and women are brought to our college and from these Clio has received the following members: Misses Anderson, Bell, Brennaman, Trout, Rinehart, Longacre, Mertz, Messrs. Ritter, Henry, Maneval, Seiler, Echman, Germimer and Houtz. We bid you a most hearty welcome.

Y. W. C. A.

"There is nothing so powerful as example. We put others straight by walking straight ourselves."

Since our last report we gladly received the following persons as active members of the Y. W. C. A.: Miss Rupley, Miss Bell, Miss Anderson, Miss Trout, Miss Brenneman, Miss Mertz, Miss Jackson, Miss Ida Maneval, Miss Bertha Maneval, Miss Bowman and Miss Seidel.

Miss Batty, the state secretary of Y. W. C. A., spent a short time with us October 13.

Y. W. C. A. was very much pleased with the address given them Wednesday evening, October 26, by Mr. M. H. Fischer on the subject of "Systematic Giving to Missions." A. M. B.

+ + +

Y. M. C. A.

Our meetings have been made very interesting and helpful. The topics for discussion have been thoughtfully chosen and the leaders who presented them did so in a very effective manner.

The following are the names of persons who have joined our association recently as active members: Prof. H. B. Ritter, Messrs. B. H. Margerum, J. J. Houtz and A. G. Herbster. Mr. W. W. Inkrote united with us as an associate member, and the names of Professors E. M. Brumgart and E. M. Morgan were reinstated on our roll.

Pres. Whitmoyer, Messrs. Barry, Clarke, J. W. Shaffer, J. E. Shaffer, Brosius and Maneval attended the students' district Bible and Mission study conference which was held at Bucknell, Lewisburg, Pa. It was decidedly a success. Dr. C. E. Haus presented the mission work in a very forcible manner. Dr. Haus has made a thorough study of the work and has proven to be a very able speaker. The Bible study sessions were conducted by State Secretary Miller and Secretary Woodcock of State College, Pa.

The Bible study committee has enrolled in all forty-five members. The following leaders have been chosen for the different classes: Senior class, Pres. Whitmoyer; Sophomore class, O. E. Sunday; Freshman classes, Messrs. Bingaman, Uber, T. B. and Fleck; Preparatory, Mr. Fox.

Judging from the present, the study of missions will be far more extensive this year than in previous years. Prof. E. M. Morgan leads a class of theologues. The leaders for the classes in college are Messrs. Whitmoyer and Clarke. The number enrolled in all the classes is forty.

o. E. S., 'o6.

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THE SOCIETY OF PHILOMATRIANS.

The society since last year has lost three of its members by graduation, Messrs. Charles Lambert, Louis F. Gunderman and Levi P. Young.

The following new members have been elected: Alumni, Rev. J. A. Weidley, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., and Prof. W. W. Spigelmyer, of Swengle, Pa., undergraduates, Lloyd W. Walter, Fred W. Barry, Ira W. Bingaman.

The prize offered last year to that undergraduate student of the college department who should contribute the best literary production for publication in The Susquehanna by May 1, 1904, has been awarded to Louis F. Gunderman for the essay entitled, "The Law of Self-Sacrifice." The amount of the prize was \$10.

The following officers have been elected for the present year: President, Clay Whitmoyer; Vice-President, Philip H. Pearson; Secretary, H. A. Allison; Treasurer, M. H. Fischer.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'94. Prof. Foster Fisher, who was formerly principal of the Preparatory Department, is now located in one of the states of the great northwest. At present he is assistant manager in one of the flour mills of New Ulm, Minn. His home has recently been brightened by the arrival of a brand new baby. We wish him joy and happiness.

'99. Rev. George Ritter, of Walton, Ind., has not long since laid the cornerstone for his new church which he hopes to dedicate before the opening of the new year. We rejoice with him and his in the progress of his work. The cost of the church will be upwards of \$8,000.

'99. Rev. M. L. Snyder, of Saddle River, N. J., celebrated the

one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the church which he is now serving, on October 23. During the past week he and his wife have been visiting at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, Pa.

'99. Mr. Charles A. Goss, better known as "Davy," has taken unto himself a wife during the past summer.

'oo. Prof. H. I. Brumgart, brother of the newly elected principal of the Preparatory Department, is now principal of the schools of Charleroi, Pa. Being in trolly line connection with Pittsburg he is able to feel the throbbing pulse of that great industrial centre.

'oo. Prof. Henry Barber, who has for several years been teaching in West Virginia, has now located nearer to us and is principal of the schools of Jersey Shore, Pa. We trust he will pay us a visit before long.

'or. On October 27, Mrs. Lambert, wife of Rev. Charles Lambert, returned from a short vacation at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Houtz, of Selinsgrove, Pa.

'or. Rev. Gilbert D. Strail, who is a 1904 graduate of Hartwick Seminary, is now located at Clay, N. Y., where he is doing efficient work. Strange to relate he too has forsaken the realms of bachelor freedom and has anchored himself within the bounds of the state of matrimony. May true happiness attend him alway.

'or. Miss Anna Barbe has not only changed her state but also her name. She was married to Mr. Cupp, of Newberry, Pa., where they now reside. Mr. Cupp is an attorney-at-law.

'02. Good news comes to us from Plainfield, N. J. Mr. M. K. W. Heicher is very highly spoken of as principal of the High Schools of this place. It is with deep interest that we note his progress in the educational field.

'02. Mr. I. E. Auchmuty is now in his third year in his study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

'02. Rev. I. E. Zimmerman, of Oak Grove, Pa., was a visitor in Selinsgrove on the 25th of October. He speaks very encouragingly of the work of his mission.

'04. Rev. J. A. Richter, of Tremont, Pa., stopped off between trains on his way to Buffalo on October 17. John is looking hale and hearty, and in addition to his regular work is working up a mission in an adjoining field.

Amont those in attendance at the W. U. P. vs S. U. football game which was played at Exposition Park in Allegheny, Pa., on October 26, were the Reverends Carpenter, Guss. W. I., Michael and Erdman, also Prof. W. H. Morris and S. B. Burkhart. Their

presence and cheers were highly appreciated by each member of the 'Varsity team, and especially so because almost all these men had loyally rushed the pigskin upon the gridiron during their college days.

U. A. G.



SUSQUEHANNA-DICKINSON SEMINARY.

Dickinson Seminary with a team but few pounds lighter than S. U., was defeated on the home field October 15. The defense of Susquehanna usually was strong. The exceptions occurred in the first few minutes of play when Dickinson successfully advanced the ball thirty yards, and later when Drake, the visitors' right half made a twenty-five yard run. Susquehanna scored a touchdown in each half, Pearson scoring the first and Whitmer the second. A fumble within ten yards of the goal prevented another score, and time being called with Susquehanna possessing the ball seven yards from the coveted line deprived the Orange and Maroon of a touchdown also. Although the victory was a decisive one, Pearson kicked both goals, bringing the final score to twelve points. The following was the line-up:

Dickinson.	Positions.	Susquehanna.
brommeH	Left end	Maus
Leathers	Left tackle	Geise
Ripple	Right guard	Shaffer
Garvey	Left guard	Bingaman
	Centre	
King	Right tackle	Neary
Baund	Right end	Pfifer
Duke (Captain)	Quarter back	Swank
	Left half-back	
Drake	Right half-back	Whitmer
Rothfuss	Full-back	Pearson (Capt.)
Touchdowns-Pear	son and Whitmer. Goals-Per	arson 2. Referee-Har-
	k, of Bucknell. Timer-Wal	lters, of Susquehanna.
Time of halves-20 m	inutes.	-

SUSQUEHANNA-W. U. P.

The game at Pittsburg with Western U. P. was a disappointment. The Pittsburg college has the strongest team in its history and this in a measure accounts for the disastrous defeat of 40–0. But the disappointment is not so much in the score as the sudden let-down of Susquehanna after playing a splendid game to the last twelve minutes of play. During this last portion W. U. P. scored twenty-three points. During the first half of twenty minutes Susquehanna gave their opponents a hard fight, and in fact closed the half looking the equal of W. U. P. Swank made a thirty yard run in this half.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, November, 1904.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

CHAS. H. GEISE, '07, Bus. Mgr.

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief,
GEORGE G. FOX, '07, Locals and Personals.
WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.
UNIAM A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.
PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.
JAS. M. UBER,

JAS. M. UBER, '06. ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs

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EDITORIAL



Are you not anxious to learn of the changes and successes of your former college acquaintances? We are striving to give special attention to the pages allotted to the Alumni TO THE notes in order that they may interest you, and we ALUMNI ask you to assist us in our endeavor. busily engaged in your field of labor, probably attaining much success for yourself and your cause. You owe it to your friends and acquaintances to give them an opportunity for knowing something about your labors and successes. Therefore, why not use the organ of your Alma Mater as an exchange through which you may inform those interested in you, and, in turn, be informed concerning those in whom you feel interested. Mr. U. A. Guss, A. B., a Senior in the Seminary, who conducts this department of our journal, will gladly give your contributions careful attention.

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"Go put your creed into your deed, Nor preach with double tongue."

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Among the many good and well arranged exchanges that appear on our tables, we are glad to welcome the weeklies from many of our large institutions.

The Lesbian Herald contains quite an extensive article on "The Ring and the Book," a book that has been a great task to some readers. It will profit you to read it.

The race problem is one in which we are all interested at the present time, and we would be greatly benefited by reading the oration on that subject in the Washington-Jeffersonian.

Some women jump at conclusions the same way they jump off a street car, which is backwards.—Ex.

The Perkiomenite is neatly bound, nicely arranged and printed on good paper. It contains a very good article, viz.: "Revelations of the Spade."

Andrew Carnegie has presented Dickinson College with a gift of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the new Dewey Memorial building, provided Dickinson raises the remaining fifty thousand. Would that many men had the same spirit of philanthropy.

The October Midland is devoted entirely to athletics. This little paper has chosen the following for its motto: "Blacken the Heel of Your Boot." Although it is not so flowery, yet it is one which every individual should follow out in his or her life.

Man's work is from sun to sun, A student's work is never done.

College Chips quotes the following from Franklin:

"To the generous mind The heaviest debt is that of gratitude When 'tis not in our power to repay it.''

The Student's Herald has instituted a new department in their weekly namely "The Knockers' Corner."

In glancing over the exchanges we find that quite a large number have cut their exchange department down to a very small corner. A great improvement would be made by giving this a little more consideration.

SONG OF OUR BUSINESS MANAGER.

How dear to my heart
Is the cash of subscription,
When the generous subscriber
Presents it to view;
But the one who wont pay
I refrain from description
For perhaps, gentle reader
That one may be you.—Ex.

SHOESI

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, December, 1904.



MORAL PROGRESS UNDER CHRISTIANITY.

The history of the development of the human race presents to us a series of marvelous pictures. To trace its progress from savagery to barbarism, from barbarism to ancient civilization, and from ancient civilization to our modern enlightenment reveals the many forces which have assisted in bringing man to his present high state of development. Peace, war, commerce, education, science, art and invention all have exercised a marvelous influence on the course and progress of his unfolding. Great indeed have some of these forces been, but the greatest power in the uplifting or degrading of mankind, has been the influence of religion on the moral character of the people.

Since the beginning of history great advancement had been made in all the spheres of human activity, but, up to the dawn of the Christian era few nations had made any substantial moral progress.

Great achievements had then been made in the intellectual world. The philosophy of the ancients, though imperfect in many respects, had still announced many principles in which we find no defect today.

The literature of the ancients has left us master-pieces, which the greatest minds of modern culture have not been able to excel.

Ancient works of art and architecture have become the models of all later architects and artists. The sculpture of the Parthenon has never since been equalled. Not an imperfection has yet been found in the architecture of that magnificent temple.

In other spheres, too, great progess had been made, but in the affairs which affect the higher life of men, ancient civilization had proved a failure.

The past of the brotherhood of men and of man's true relations to his fellow men had not been recognised and the higher moral excellence for which the human race was fitted had not been attained. Ancient theories of the ground and source of right were incorrect and therefore powerless and, while in art and culture they were great, in morals they were debased.

The civilized world of two thousand years ago was in great moral darkness. They had failed to grasp aright the meaning and the force of moral law and until that light shed its brightness into their lives, their moral state could not progress.

At no time in the history of the world were the nations more skeptical. The mighty empires of the ancient world had fallen and with them their religions. The pantheism of ancient Egypt was a religion of the past. The gods of Assyria and Chaldea were no more. Zoroastrianism, though nearer the the truth than others, had still lacked power and had failed in saving its people from the moral degradation which made the once mighty Persian Empire an easy prey to the legions of Alexander. The hero-gods of Greece were more and more believed to be but myths and the little moral influence which they once exerted was slowly being lost. Rome had lost her faith in her religion and her people were already falling into that decay which overtakes any people that has no moral force to exalt its character.

The only people who at that day had a religion in which they still had faith and whose teachings had power to lift men up into a better life, were the Jews; and out of their nation despised and downtrodden was prophesied to come, One, whose doctrine and authority would spread its light and hope and moral power over all the world.

The religion of Him who was the lowly Nazarene and yet the Son of God, small as were its beginnings, was the only force which could have raised the nations of that age and of all ages into that higher civilization and nobler manhood, which alone makes the lives of men worth living.

Under its influence nations have not steadily grown worse until they have fallen, but have grown better and have lived. The moral standard of the race has steadily been raised and a quickened public conscience is year by year making itself a greater force for the ennobling of mankind.

The present age can boast of a higher moral sentiment, a cleaner culture and a finer civilization than any former period of the earth's history.

True not all men are moral, nor have the powers of evil been

without their apparent victories, yet in spite of present evil tendencies the world is better than before the advent of Christianity.

This moral progress is apparent in all the spheres of man's activity.

Art has become more pure and noble. The finest homes of buried Pompeii were filled with paintings which no modern artist would dare exhibit. An enlightened moral sentiment sees more beauty in the portraiture of the pure and good than in the painting of vice and sensuality.

Ancient scientists sought the secret of turning lead to gold; of debasing nature's best gifts to man, to selfish and unholy uses. Modern scientists search for the means of healing disease, of alleviating suffering, of lengthening life and promoting the well-being and happiness of the race.

Literature, too, shows a marvelous change in moral tone. The classics of two thousand years ago contain much that modern writers would not dare expose for sale. Its general tone is purer and he who now lacks moral character can not hope for enduring fame in Literature.

Since man through Christianity has learned to recognise the universal brotherhood of man, society has been organised on better principles. The entire aim of government is not now the carrying on of war but the cultivation of the arts of peace. Governments do not exist for the mere personal benefit of their rulers but for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of their people.

International law and justice were scarcely known before the better teaching of Christianity prevailed. Christianity has also exercised a mighty influence in mitigating the barbarities of war. The wanton destruction of life and property in war is now contrary to the laws of all the civilized powers of the world. The destruction of Jerusalem was in its time but a commonplace event of war and excited no comment. But now what modern nation would dare repeat its horrors?

Society, too, has been taking on a healthier moral tone. Evils which in the ancient civilization passed by unnoticed now bring ostracism upon the perpetrator. Acts which an unenlightened moral sense did not recognise as wrong are now placed within the catalogue of crimes.

The curse of intemperance which so long has been sowing its seeds of sin, degradation and death, has never before seemed so great an evil as today. Never have the forces which would destroy its power been more influential nor more aggressive than today. And there is reason to hope that ere another century has passed, this traffic in human souls will have been destroyed.

Men, too, are becoming more liberal with their means. The many millions now given annually to further the cause of religion, morality and culture, to alleviate suffering and to spread enlightenment were deeds unthought of previous to the advent of the gospel. Men are now beginning to realize that "no man liveth to himself alone"; that life is not merely a cup to be drained, too often, alas, to the bitter dregs, but that it is a vessel to be filled with one's best effort in the uplifting of mankind.

Men in public and in private life are today judged by higher moral standards than during any previous age, and it is this high standard which the gospel has set up and by which men are judged and to which men are held that has constantly been urging on and is today urging on the moral progress of the race.

Wherever the gospel has been spread and its precepts taught, men have been raised to higher moral planes. Christianity is the power which is able to regenerate the individual and society and under its influence the world has been slowly but surely attaining a greater enlightenment, a finer culture and a nobler manhood.

Steadily but irresistably has the world been growing better under this influence. And just as steadily and irresistably will this moral progress continue until, in the fullness of time the forces of evil beaten, the truth triumphant, the millenium will have dawned.

F. H. S., '06, SEM.

+ + +

THE BIBLE IN ITS PRESENT DAY RELATIONS.

In the development of the history of the world, our people have been brought face to face with a crisis in the forming of opinions and the rendering of conclusions. It has been said that education and Christianity will be greatly revolutionized in the next few decades. Men of scholarship have reached the place where they inquire into facts and are desirous of knowing and understanding the great questions which confront the nation. When the fundamental principles are not clearly understood they enter into an unfriendly and destructive criticism.

In the broadest sense of the word, criticism is the act of judging the merits of any production of others and has received the terms of higher and lower criticism, the one as destructive as the other. The literature which the critics have thrown broadcast over the country has a destructive and demoralizing influence upon the readers and the visible Christian Church. It has a tendency to corrupt the morals, divert the mind in sacred worship, and weaken the faith of the most orthodox clergy and laymen.

The attack upon Biblical interpretation in this present day is stronger than in any other age, says Mr. Hall. "Fascinated by a strange scholarship multitudes among the Christian ministry and educational work turn aside in large part from the faith which was once for all delivered unto the saints, to worship at the shrine of a destructive criticism that destroys individual faith in the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments, and that inevitably, leads to the denial of the incarnation, atonement, and supreme authority of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Those who have entered the field of criticism have made extended research in geology to find proof for their arguments, but as yet nothing has been found which will substantiate their assertions. Geology throws more light upon Scripture, and inductive science explains every passage.

To the critic there is no significence attached to the Bible. The primeval innocence, fall, redemption and incarnation is no doctrine, but light teachings making up nothing more than a metaphysic philosophy. Their doctrines will not stand sound inspection. In an argument they will evade straightforward questions. Ask them, if you will, concerning the pre-existence of Christ, his rise from the dead, and if He came out from the Father, and they will begin at once to talk sentimentalism and say, "we want moralities." Question them on morals and they will evade those questions also. Aside from the Bible, no true code of morals have ever been given. Christ is the great Teacher and the only character worthy of imitation. Take the incarnation and the Living Christ out of the Bible and you will be able to preach as good a sermon from Æsop's Fables as from the Holy Scriptures.

The vocabulary of the English people is peculiar in that a number of different terms may be used in conveying the same meaning. The shrewd critic will argue, using the same terms but not assigning to them their clear and specific dictionary meaning.

There is not as much danger in higher criticism injuring the Bible as the dictionary by the misconstruing of the meaning of terms. The critics always say one thing and mean another and thus pursue the argument in a misleading way. Thus the so-called higher criticism may hurl its fiery darts of illogical, unproved, and even incapable of being proved arguments at the Bible, but without weight and oftimes meaningless. They have reached their climax and the shadows of their declension are in view.

On the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May the friends of the Bible met in New York and organized a league to make a strong defense in behalf of the Bible. A campaign of reinterpretation against higher criticism has been begun. The general scope of the convention was, "The Bible in its Present Day Relations." The present, everyday need is a development in Bible interest and Bible study. It is the purpose of this organization to promote a more reverential and constructive study of the sacred volume and to maintain the historic faith in its divine inspiration and supreme authority as the word of God.

It has been said by President Patton of Princeton, "that unless the Bible is able to stand in the daylight there is no use trying to keep it in the dark." The Grand Old Book has stood the assault of the dark ages and it is no less the word of God today than before the trial.

At one time it had been held that Christianity was a piece of supernatural information in respect to the future life. The Word assures us of our future existence, and by searching it we may know when we have passed from death unto life. God in His infinite goodness gave us the warning of the existing peril which awaits the unpenitent soul.

To the critic Christianity is only a movement of evolution, of which we have as little control as of the equinox. To them the Bible is only a history of religious experiences, but to those who read it in the light which comes from above it is a savor of life unto life; a blessed reality and a revelation which God gives to those who would know and do His will.

The one great crying need of the world today is a thoroughly organized constructive criticism. There is no need of men who are intent on establishing false theories but those who are content in humbly serving the truth and who will break the bread of life to the multitude of Christ's followers. The millions who worship

at the altar dedicated to the Triune God are not satisfied with less than the Supreme authority. They are of such a disposition that they place the highest interpretation on the word of God. Well may we then strengthen the endless chain of constructive criticism until the enemy shall be overthrown and every nation shall worship at the feet of the meek and lowly Nazarene. Christ and progress must go linked hand in hand if any true progress is to be made. The boundless chains of false scholarship must be converted into intelligent criticism which will aid rather than retard the inspired Word. Weak faith must be turned into Christian zeal, God must be honored everywhere, and Christ must reign enthroned in the hearts of men.

The practical consequence of the attack of the Bible must not be unscientific, but loyalty to the word must be the keynote of the coming generations, for "Heaven and earth shall pass away but my word shall not pass away," saith the Lord.

W. W. H., '05.



UNHONORED HEROES AND HEROINES.

It is a grand thing to be called a hero. Men whose names are known and honored throughout all lands can justly feel proud. We owe our brave men honor and respect; and, I say, pile to the clouds the majestic columns of glory due them! But, while we are lauding to the skies the names of heroes, let us not forget that there are many of America's most noble sons and daughters who are unknown and unhonored.

Behold a young man leaving home to defend, and if need be, die for his country! Many fiery speeches, many dreams of adventure, the hope of becoming famous, and the great love for his country, one or all of these combined, urge him on. He goes forth to war. He becomes a leader. He is instrumental in annihilating the armies of the enemy, he takes the lives of thousands of individuals. The world calls him a hero. We laud and magnify his name.

His aged father and mother remain at home. What they suffer, no one knows. The father is compelled to work when he can scarcely stand on his feeble and nervous limbs in order to obtain a livelihood. The heart of the devoted mother is crushed and bleeding as she thinks what an aid her son would have been to her. She had risked her life for him. She expected him to be the joy and comfort of her declining years, but while he is winning fame and applause, his noble parents suffer unspeakable sorrows. The son dies and the whole nation weeps. The father and mother die, no one weeps. Where shall we class this uncrowned king and and this throneless queen? Among the unhonored heroes and heroines.

Then let us notice the heroes and heroines of the sick room. Those devoted and God-fearing men and women who sacrifice their lives to relieve the pains of suffering ones. No one can go into a hospital and see the great helpfulness which is manifested by those in charge and see the saint-like appearance of the faces of those who have been helped without saying, here are heroes and heroines, indeed. But where is honor and applause which is so characteristic concerning heroes? Alas! they belong to the unhonored number.

Let us now picture before us a heroine of filial devotion. is a beautiful young maiden, the fairest of her sex; her company is desired by men of high rank and position. She is a prominent factor in society, she is without a cloud in her youthful horizon, known and respected by all. Her father dies. Her mother is prostrated on an invalid's couch. Dark clouds of terrible sorrow and gloom overshadow her. All her bright prospects are gone, melted away like the snow under the torrid heat of the sun. loses her social standing, her friends, all. It requires a mighty effort, yet she makes all these sacrifices, and with true heroism that few know anything about she stands lovally by her afflicted mother, ministering to her needs. Soon marks of care and sorrow are seen on her face, she sees society point her finger of scorn. No more is her company desired; she is left alone. What shall we call this noble and devoted personage? The answer comes back, "An unhonored heroine,"

Then we have heroes in society. The young man who fights the battles amid the applause of multitudes does not know of the courage which it requires to fight a moral battle alone. That terrible conflict which decides the future destiny of a soul. It must be met alone, but he who conquers has accomplished something which whole armies could not accomplish in centuries of time. This noble, patriotic, loyal son must be placed among the unhonored heroes!

Again, we have heroes and heroines of good cheer. Noble men and women who inspire and cheer all with whom they come in contact. We find them everywhere, and they seem like angels doing acts of grace toward cold and indifferent humanity. The persons who make you feel so cheerful and happy when you are in their presence that you would always remain there, are heroes and heroines. Oh! that we might crown them with the decked wreath of honor which they truly deserve.

We find heroes in the political life. Men who stand for what is right, and who give justice without fear or favor. Political men are not all rascals, no, a thousand times no. Many are worthy of much honor and respect, and should be held very high in our estimation. And yet, how often do we place them in the ranks of the unhonored heroes!

The invalid in the sick room who suffers day after day, who knows that she will never see a day free from the terrible pangs of pain, yet complains not, but bears all her affliction patiently and submissively, is a heroine in every sense of the word. And I firmly believe the time will come when the names of many who are unknown and unhonored will be written in characters of gold and that many who are now being praised and honored will sink into insignificence.

Let us not, therefore, forget, when we pay our homage to the mighty of our land, to remember those in the common walks of life—the unhonored heroes and heroines of America.

т. в. U., '06.



UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Day by day as we scan the newspapers, and the pages of books, whether ancient or modern, our eyes are compelled to gaze upon many accounts of history. We wonder why so much is recorded, when and how it came to be written, and the answer returns, the greatest part has never been told. What we know from ancient countries and empires we get from their histories. We read of Greece, with her Demosthenes and Socrates; Macedonia, with her

Alexander, who after cutting the Gordian knot, conquered the then known world; and Rome, with her Cæsar, having great ambitions. France is not without her Napoleon, England without her Gladstone, nor America without her Washington, with numerous others. Many incidents of praise have occurred in these empires which will never be brought to light. Is this the better?

The influences which have made men a part of history are numerous. Time was a factor. Chance and circumstances were not all. Will predominated. The home laid the foundation. But what is home? The word in its derivative sense means, close, secret. Does this not then disclose to us the real value of home? It is the dwelling spot where we were born, nursed and raised, The spot where our mothers fondled us in their arms or by pleasing tones told us in stories the secrets whereby to ascertain unbounded success, to the fulfillment of their wishes. It matters not if it was a log cabin or a palace. It was home then and the affections now are just as great. If in a log hut, for many of our eagles had no better nests, it was in the country where pure air, plain food, regular out door work and early sleep predominated. If in a palace, it must have been in a city, where boyhood is nursed on cigarettes and late suppers, with loafing as their only labor, for we find but few palaces in the outer world and these of late erection.

Here it was that the first foundations of life were laid. Here the first great battles were fought and the first laurels won. The child under the leadership of a wise and energetic mother struggled from its rude crawling to walking, from the attempting of a single word to the expressions of a page, as time went on. Here the first battles of language began, the discrimination of right and wrong, the benefit of work, the continuance of that which is good and the acquittal of that which is base.

A mother is the truest friend we have. When trials heavy and sudden fall upon us; when adversity takes the place of prosperity; when friends, who rejoiced with us in sunshine, desert us, when trouble thickens around us, still she will cling to us, and endeavor by her kind precepts and counsels to dissipate the clouds of darkness and bring peace to our hearts. It is she who helps to conquer the great battles, the rugged obstacles and the hidden snares in youth, and instils into the heart of her child the manliness which

the world praises as years roll on. Truthfully then can we say, "men are what their mothers made them."

We often read history not with our eyes, but with our prejudices. We fail to give men credit for their hardships; we seldom think of their strides in youth, but picture them as the products of a day. The oppositions of youth are great; to conquer means to battle. Here then occur the unseen marches, the deadly conflicts and many brilliant victories. But these trials once surmounted a shining path stretches to the goal. We need only to study the achievements of a character in history and soon we will find that all his merits of advancement can be dated back to his early life. Time has proved that if we teach a child until it is twelve years of age, it will never depart from our ways. Washington, Henry, Lincoln and Garfield all assign their success to their early perseverance.

If then the home with its head is the giver of so many good things, the founder of real life, the field where great strifes are subdued, the room where great lessons are taught, do we not owe our all to it? Should we be ashamed of our early conditions if we are not ashamed of ourselves? Oh! that we could all appreciate a good home and say with Webster, 'If I ever fail to venerate my early home, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind'!

I. W. B., '06.

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BOOK NOTES.

The University since the opening of this term has fortunately received a considerable number of valuable books. Among these there is a little one from the scholarly pen of Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D., of Canton, O. It is entitled: *These Little Ones Which Believe*. It is a very able plea for the early baptism of children. The reasoning is cogent. Wide reading, clear, and profound thought are very manifest. The book is nicely issued by the Lutheran Publication Society, and is well worthy the attention of ministers and thoughtful laymen.

The new hymn books, for the Theological Rooms, donated by the Lutheran Publication Society, were a very acceptable gift.

The Historian's History of the World and the latest two volume

edition of the Standard Dictionary, are fine presents from friends of the University. These works are unsurpassed in their respective classes. Along with other gifts, they were gratefully received. Other friends of S. U. might well aid it in a similar way.

December 9 will be the 310th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, and the 10th anuiversary of the naming of our Gustavus Adolphus Hall in his honor. Various books, treating of him in whole or in part, have been secured. So have some interesting portraits.

DR. MANHART.

+ + +

MISS ANNA ISABELE KAHLER.

Miss Anna Isabele Kahler has been elected instructor in the Business Department of Susquehanna University. Miss Kahler is a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. A. J. Kahler, of Hughesville, Pa. She is a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., and of Williamsport Commercial College, Williamsport, Pa. Since her graduation in 1897 from Bloomsburg State Normal School she has taught in her home public schools, with the exception of about two year which she spent in gaining experience in stenographic and bookkeeping lines, that she might better understand the practical knowledge required of a successful stenographer and bookkeeper, and thus fit herself for teaching in a business college.



THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

But the world widens when
Such hope of trivial gain that ruled us lies
Broken among our childhood's toys, for then
We win to self-control!

And mail ourselves in manhood, and there rise
Upon us from the vast and windless height
Those clearer thoughts that are unto the soul
What stars are to the night.

-The Spectator.

It is a trite and hackneyed proverb that preachers are fond of chicken. If there be a grain of truth in the lore that a person grows in resemblance to the one whom he likes, it is a wonder that even some of our theological students do not have feathers.

M. H. Fischer, '05, was present at the Y. M. C. A. convention at Jersey Shore, where he had charge of the singing. He preached there November 6. The Lutheran church of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was supplied by him November 13 and 27. Mr. Fischer also preached at Bloomsburg, November 20. The probability is that he supplies occasionally at Berwick, Pa.

Charles Teusel, '07, extended his Thanksgiving vacation from two days to a week.

U. A. Guss, '05, filled the pulpit at the Lutheran church, Mt. Carmel, Pa., in the absence of Rev. Rudisill, the regular pastor.

The Indian game was Captain Pearson's finale in the foot-ball world. It is said that every experience of life is of use to us; we trust this may be his profit. It may enable him to 'tackle' vice and we wish him many 'long runs' with 'the ball' of truth toward the "goal" of eternal reward.

L. R. Haas, '05, had charge of the services in the Lutheran church at Hartleton, Pa., November 27.

P. H. Pearson, '05, assisted his home pastor, Rev. J. D. Krout, Stone Church, Pa., while home to vote. He also suplied at Millersburg, Pa., November 27.

Through the efforts of Rev. Manhart, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology, in our Seminary, hymn books have been presented us by the Lutheran Publication House. He has also been the means of securing additions to our library. Dr. Manhart takes no little trouble to benefit his students, both directly and indirectly.

H. O. Reynolds, '05, is still taking care of his charge at Oak Grove, Pa. Reports from there are very favorable.

Fred Barry, '07, "the minimum," ate turkey and what not at Mifflin, Pa. He was a day late in his return.

William Price, '07, preached at Lykens November 27.

It took H. B. Ritter, '07, almost a week to vote. He must have been stuffing the ballot box. C. P. S., '07, SEM.

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That life is long which answers life's great end .- Young.

COLLEGE NOTES.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, the Reserve Foot Ball Team defeated Union Seminary at New Berlin. Score 21-6.

A number of students chaperoned by Miss Krall and Mr. Geise enjoyed a drive to New Berlin and witnessed the foot ball game at that place between Union Sem. and S. U. Reserves. Their cheers gave encouragement to the boys.

Wm. Rechel, now of State College, formerly of S. U., visited his former student friends for a few days before Thanksgiving.

Mr. Chas. G. spent a large portion of his vacation in "Reed-" ing. The remainder was spent in refereeing foot ball games.

W. E. Sunday visited his mother during the Thanksgiving vacation. He also spent a few days with friends.

On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 7:45 P. M., about thirty students assembled in the chapel, where they listened to an interesting address by T. Leigh Colvin. Mr. Colvin is National President of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. After his forceful talk an Association was organized. Nineteen names were presented for membership and we expect more to follow. The following officers were elected: President, I. W. Sassaman; Vice President, George G. Fox; Secretary, I. W. Bingaman; Treasurer, T. B. Uber.

Mr. I. W. Shaffer spent his recent vacation at his home in Montgomery.

Mr. George Pifer was called to his home in Du Bois on account of the serious illness of his brother and sister.

Many of the students who remained here during the recent vacation enjoyed a drive to Middleburg, where the Teachers' Institute of Snyder county was held. Messrs. Flick, I. App, T. Uber, O. Sunday and Allenbach were among the boys who were present.

G. G. F., '07.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Susquehanna Musical Union now numbers fifty-nine members and is making excellent progress in its study of the cantata "The Rose Maiden," by Cowen. The following are the officers elected for the year: President, L. W. Walters; Vice-President, George Clarke; Secretary, Miss Anna Beaver; Treasurer, Wil-

liam Fleck; Director, E. Edwin Sheldon; Accompanist, Miss Minnie I. Starr; Assistant Accompanist, Miss Margaret Rothrock.

Among the students who spent their Thanksgiving vacation at their homes were Misses Werkheiser, Trench, Bowman, Rothrock, Seidel, Rine and Rinehart. All report a most enjoyable time.

Miss Regina Mertz spent several days with friends at Meiserville, Pa.

Miss Minnie Starr, of the Conservatory faculty, spent Thanksgiving very pleasantly with Miss Lillian Stetler at Middleburg, Pa.

Miss Alice Anderson entertained her mother during the Thanksgiving vacation.

The prospects for the coming glee club tour are most flattering. Their energetic manager, Clay Whitmoyer, is putting forth his best efforts to make it a success from every standpoint. The tour will cover a period of two weeks, and important cities of this and neighboring states will be visited.

Rehearsals of the Conservatory Orchestra are progressing nicely and they have been well attended by those interested in that work. These rehearsals are under the direction of the professor of violin, Professor Metherell.

The following program was rendered by students November 17, 1904, in Seibert Music Hall:

Preyer	Tarantelle	Pianoforte
	Miss Ida Maneval	
W. G. Smith	Slumber Song	Pianoforte
	Miss Gertrude Rine	
Gallico	There is a Little Lane	Song
	Miss Carrie Hillbish	
Whiting	Prelude	Pianoforte
	Miss Marie Snyder	
Meidlinger	A Rose in the Garden	Song
_	Miss Bertha Maneval	
Moderati	Ama	Vocal Duet
	Misses Ida Maneval and Marie Snyder	
Chaminade	Valse Caprice	Pianoforte
	Miss Lumie Seiler	
Denza	Shadowland	Song
	Miss Zoe L. Trench	
Beethoven	Sonata Op. 14, No. 2, 1st Movement	Pianoforte
	Miss Edith M. Wittmer	

Franz	Born of a Pain Undying	Songs			
Pissard	Good Day, Marie				
Miss Luella Werkheiser					
Chaminade	Air de Ballet	Pianoforte			
Miss Carrie Hillbish					
MozartMe	enuetto and Allegro. (Don Juan)Piano Quartet			
Misses Rothrock, Wittmer, Werkheiser and Snyder					

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

"Man is not honored by business or calling, but business and calling are honored by man."

Miss Anna Kahler has entered upon her duties as principal of this department.

Mr. F. C. Henry has received his diploma this month; we all wish him much success.

Miss Margaret Stricker, one of the students of last year returned for a few weeks, but did not finish her course.

Several new students have enrolled who are as follows: Mr. Samuel Stauffer, Mr. B. H. Margeruim and Mr. Ralph H. Meek.

В.



CLIONIAN.

Oftimes in the round of duties there comes to us things hard and difficult, tasks that we would gladly escape. The thought of them is annoying to our mind and the accomplishment seems almost beyond our powers. We plan and worry ourselves trying to evade these difficult tasks, while if we would simply adjust ourselves to the circumstances and put forth our energy in the right direction they would soon be overcome. Would we stop a moment to consider, we would find the hard things are the ones that show to us our weaknesses. They are in the line in which we need development. If in our society work the preparation of a reading, an oration or a debate requires time, hard work and deep thought, we may be sure that by the mastering of the task we are improved and strengthened. Who can gain strength, either phys-

ically or mentally by doing the easy things day after day. Let us then in the routine work of college life in which the literary society hold such a prominent place, not shrink from the hard things that are given us, but think of these as opportunities, stepping stones to something higher, remembering that faithful work is the measure of success and that there is no excellence without labor.

We are pleased with the willing manner in which our new members are assuming their respective duties. A number of them made their first appearance on the rostrum and did credit to themselves and the society.

Dr. Manhart, an ex-member of Clio, recently spent an evening with us. Come again.

A. M. G. '05.

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PHILOSOPHIAN.

On Friday evening, December 2, the renovated halls of Philo were rededicated, amid the presence of a large assembly of the alumni and undergraduates of S. U. The program was entirely in the hands of our alumni, and the exercises were impressive and inspiring. The following addresses were delivered:

The Value of a Literary Society	Dr. John B. Focht.
The Founding of Philo	Mr. Luther Wagenseller.
Lingering Memories of Philo	Prof. Fisher.
History of Philo's Banner	Miss Fanny Jacobs.
Philo's Representative Men	Mr. Ira C. Schoch.
The True Aim of a Literary Society	Prof. Woodruff.

The program was interspersed with instrumental and vocal solos and a number of readings. The evening was concluded with the dedicatory speech by Mr. L. R. Haus, '05, Seminary.

The rededication of Philo marks a new epoch in her history. For several years the work of renovating our halls has been gradually progressing, and today we completed our work by securing ottoman portieres for all the windows. Within the past few years a new carpet has been added, the walls frescoed, and many other improvements made in our society halls. We feel a modest pride in what has been accomplished, and cannot but be assured that with the hearty support of our alumni as manifested this evening, and the faithful co-working of our active members, that Philo shall embark upon a new era of prosperity.

Another important step which Philo has taken lately, has been the organization of the Philo Debating Club. Realizing that the training derived from the debates of our regular weekly meetings of the literary society were not sufficient to develop the latent powers of our members to their highest degree, and wishing to give each one more opportunities for debating, this organization was formed to supply the need. The meetings are held every Thursday evening at 7:30. Live subjects are taken up and discussed fully from every point of view. Not only is the training in debating thus received, very profitable, but such discussions tend to widen and deepen the general range of thought and knowledge. It is to be hoped that every Philo will realize the importance of such meetings and avail himself of the privilege and opportunities they afford. The officers recently elected are: President. Morgan: Secretary, Sassaman. R. H. B., '06, SEM.

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Y. M. C. A.

The monthly cabinet meeting of the Association was held on the 26th of ult. Each committee reported progress. Plans for the year's work have not only been completed, but, in part, have been carried into effect.

Our Association observed "The Week of Prayer for Colleges," beginning on the 12th and closing with the 16th of November. The topics for meditation and discussion were of great interest, and were well discussed. Prof. G. E. Fisher spoke on the topic, "Invitation to Prayer," on Monday evening. "I know better than I do" was the topic for Tuesday evening. The address was made by Dr. J. R. Dimm. On Wednesday evening, Prof. T. B. Birch discussed the topic, "A Royal Training Table." An address on the topic, "A Laden Table." was made by Dr. Manhart Thursday evening. The last meeting was conducted by our worthy President, Dr. J. B. Focht, on the topic, "An Evening Walk." The spirit of devotion characterized the meetings throughout the week, and those who attended could not avoid being benefitted.

O. E. S., '06.

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He who is never satisfied with anything, satisfies no one.

Y. W. C. A.

The week of prayer in November was observed by the Y. W. C. A. On Monday evening of the week of prayer Dr. Warner gave us a very interesting talk on "The Need of Prayer." The girls had charge of the meetings the rest of the week.

Our meetings have been very instructive and we are glad to see that the girls take such an interest in the work.

During the past month Bible study classes have been organized for the first time in our Y. W. C. A. We have enrolled nineteen members. We have taken up the study of "The Harmony of the Gospels" and "The Life and Works of Jesus" according to St. Mark. The leaders of the different classes have been chosen as follows: Miss Krall, A. May Guss, Zoe L. Trench and Anna M. Beaver.

A. M. B., '06.



ALUMNI NOTES.

'85. Rev. J. K. Hilly, who had for several years served our only General Synod Lutheran church in Canada, located at Sherwood, Ontario, has removed to the Grove Chapel charge of Indiana, Pa.

'89. Prof. T. Bruce Birch has purchased the lot adjoining that of Dr. Dimm's, and is looking forward to the erection of a house which he will, when completed, call "home."

'91. Rev. A. E. Renn, of Mansfield, O., was married not long since to Miss Eva E. Carrothers. We extend our congratulations and best wishes.

'94. Rev. W. E. Crouser has lately completed his second year as pastor of the Lutheran church of San Jose, Cal. In that farfamed sunny clime he is doing good work.

'94. Rev. Charles R. Streamer is now traveling in the interests of the *Lutheran Evangelist* as General Solicitor.

'oo. George Schoch has charge of the laundry which has lately been erected. He is busily engaged at present in getting things started.

'or. Miss Effie Breimeier is succeeding very nicely as an elocution teacher. She has two very promising classes, one in Northumberland and the other in Sunbury, Pa.

'or. Rev. George A. Livingstone, the faithful ex-business manager of *The Susquehanna*, is now the missionary pastor of the Windsor Park congregation, which is located in one of the suburbs of York, Pa. Home Mission fields have attracted quite a few of our younger men of late years, and rightly so, as this is one of the most important branches of our church work.

'or. Rev. H. E. Harmen and people, of West Berwick, Pa., broke ground on October 17 for an addition to their church edifice. The outgrowing of the old apartments speaks well for pastor and people and needs little comment.

'or. Among the many young bachelors who returned to the places of their nativity to poll their votes on November 8 was Mr. Murry B. Herman of Kratzerville, Pa. He is, and has been for some time, in the employ of the Standard Oil Refining Company at Marcus Hook, Pa.

'03. C. O. Frank spent Saturday and Sunday, November 12 and 13, in Selinsgrove.

'03. Rev. D. J. Snyder, of Minersville, Pa., has been made glad by the fact that he has succeeded in having a new pipe organ placed in his church. The cost of the same was \$2500, one half of which was paid by Andrew Carnegie.

'o4. Rev. Ira Z. Fenstermacher is the cause of promising reports from the North Hope charge of the Pittsburg Synod. He has lately perfected the organization of two new societies: The C. E., with a membership of 40, and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society, with an enrollment of 20. This is evidence of substantial work having been done, and we are glad to make note of it. Like unto the rest of his classmates, he has taken unto himself a helpmeet. Success to him and his alway.

U. A. G., '05, SEM.

ATHLETICS ATHLETICS

On the Saturday following the Wednesday game at Pittsburg, Milton High School was met on the college gridiron. Susquehanna expected a cinch, but in two halves, one of fifteen and the other of twelve minutes of hard, snappy football the Milton boys were only beaten by twenty points. Susquehanna was short the services of Bingaman, Neary and Herman, while those who did

play were sore and stiff from the W. U. P. game. These conditions accounted partly for the low score. Some of Milton's line plunging was fierce. For Susquehanna, Whitmer scored twice, once by a splendid forty-yard dash, and Pearson added the other points. Sunday also skirted for a run of thirty-five yards.

November 5 was a day of great disappointment to Susquehanna football rooters. The Bloomsburg Normal game looked forward to for weeks, resulted in a defeat of 34 points to nothing. Susquehanna's showing was certainly poor, and yet the conditions were very adverse to her chances. The team was badly crippled at the start, Bingaman, for one, playing merely on nerve; but affairs became even worse in a few minutes after playing when Captain Pearson and Fleck were compelled to leave the game. Most of Normal's points, twenty-eight, were made in the first half, and the larger part of these by sensational runs of the Normal backs. The second half was a vast improvement on Susquehanna's part, the team's offensive work, of which Geise was a large part, being nearly equal to Normal's. Susquehanna's play all season has been marked by a ten minute period of going to pieces in which time her opponents have made the large proportion of their points. The Bloom Normal game was a fine sample.

INDIAN SCRUBS 12-SUSQUEHANNA 6.

Susquehanna closed its foot-ball season on November 19 by a game with the Carlisle Indian scrubs. The regular Indian team not having a game, the team which lined up against Susquehanna contained at least six men who have played in regular contests of the first eleven. Nevertheless, Susquehanna held the visiting team in great form. During the first ten minutes of the game neither side had scored, but about this time Geise picking up a fumble, dashed down the field, aided by splendid interference, for a touchdown. Pearson kicked the goal. The Indians then got to work in earnest and carried the ball over the line half a minute before time was called. The second half found both teams determined to win. The Indians caught the kick-off, and though Susquehanna made them fight for every inch of ground, after nine minutes of play the deciding score of six points was made by the red men. Susquehanna not discouraged, received the kick-off and by magnificent line-plunging and end-skirting drove the Indians back for fifty yards when a costly fumble occurred with the goal line thirty yards away.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, December, 1904.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

CHAS. H. GEISE, '07, Bus. Mgr.

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief.
GEORGE G. Fox, '07, Locals and Personals.
WILLIAM K. Fleek,' 07, Exchange.
URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.
PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.
JAS. M. UBER,
ANNA MAY GUS

JAS. M. UBER, '06. ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs.

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EDITORIAL



The question of universal, ceaseless agitation among our colleges today is in regard to college spirit, what it is and how it may

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

be promoted. Before the question can be considered intelligently and answered satisfactorily there must be a clear conception of what college spirit really is.

No encyclopædia or dictionary defines it; yet nearly every student has some idea of it, be that idea right or wrong. Rooters' clubs are formed, banners are floated, pennants are unfurled, loud sounding speeches are made, articles written, and all kinds of intensity of energy expended for the alleged purpose of promoting college spirit.

However, no man can be judged by the volume of his voice. He who yells and demonstrates until his vocal cords sound like vibrating ropes may be considered by some to have college spirit, but there is no reason to draw that inference. The sky-terrier does a great deal of barking but no one fears him, while the bull dog is the best of fighters but the quietest of the canines. Grant is acknowledged as one of the greatest generals that ever made history, and yet he was never known to deliver a speech of any length. The preacher who makes the most noise is usually the one who rattles in his shell. The student who sallies forth the most in his base drum beats is the future man who auctioneers peanuts at county fairs. The Japanese make no noise about their intentions, but when they shoot they generally bag their game. The colonies in their infancy made no bombastic display of their power, but their life blood made the greatest republic that ever existed.

It is evident then that noise and bluster do not constitute college spirit. Why is this true? The theologian says you cannot pump up religion. It must come from within and any manifestation of it must not exceed the cause. In fact here is just the point where many students stumble at their conclusions. Any one can feign, but "by their works ye shall know them." Real college spirit must be judged from the activities of the college and not from the noise of the rooters. The rooter may be an index to college spirit, but only so far as his noise is a spontaneous outburst of working zeal and interest. By considering the number of activities in which each of the average student is engaged and the quality of work done in these activities, the college spirit may be determined. What use do our students make of the opportunities given by the college for improvement in thought, speech and act? How are they helping to advance the moral and religious life of the college? How the social life? Do they assist in the publication of the college journal in such a manner that the alumni need not be ashamed of it? To what extent do they engage and really, honestly assist in athletics? Do they strive to meet the responsibilities placed upon them by the faculty and the college organizations? Answer these questions, dear readers, and you can readily ascertain the degree of fervency of the college spirit at Susquehanna.

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Beginning with this number Dr. Manhart will conduct a series of articles on book notes and reviews. Dr. Manhart has a broad knowledge of literature, ancient and modern, and he is especially anxious that the work of the leading agitators of modern thought be made known to the students of Susquehanna. To this end he presents these reviews and it is hoped that our readers will profit by his knowledge and suggestions.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

The *Muhlenberg* this month is exceptionally fine. It contains a number of articles which are worthy of one's careful consideration.

The *Mercury* comes to us in a beautiful as well as artistic cover. There are many things in the world that add to our comfort and enjoyment, the making of which we are ignorant of. Among these is the making of apple butter, of which we Americans are so fond. In the *Mercury* the author of the production "The Process of Applebutter Making," pictures it so vividly that one imagines he can enjoy the fragrant odor arising from the kettle and taste the delicious article as it is placed in the crocks to cool.

The "Personalities of the Candidates in the Presidential Campaign" in the same magazine is of great profit.

The world is a school in which flunkers are not given another examination.—Ex.

The Washington-Jeffersonian is arrayed in a cover quite appropriate to the season. It is well also to peep inside and enjoy the well-written articles.

Captain Strangland, of Columbia, was so seriously injured by a blow on the head in the Yale game that he has lost his senses of taste and smell.—Ex.

Dickinson Union pictures the "American College Girl" very beautifully. It is true to life.

Cast thy bread upon the waters and what the sharks don't get the suckers will.—fayhawker.

The *Juniata Echo* would be greatly improved by the addition of some good literary production.

W. K. F., '07.



"The mills of God grind slowly, Yet they grind exceedingly small; Though with patience he stands waiting, With exactness grinds He all."

Fame is vapor, popularity an accident, riches take wings, those who cheer today will curse tomorrow, only one thing endures—character.—*Horace Greely*.

A man who cannot hold his place till the time comes for speaking and acting, is no right man.—Carlyle.

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1858			6	4.	1839		12	41
1889	į.		12	4.6	1890			4.6
1890				44	1891			44
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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, January, 1905.

LITERARY.

THE DAY THE DORM GIRLS SHOPPED.

The beaut'us town was galvanized in snow;
The Seibert girls were plent'us in "dough,"
To "knead" this in the town of fame they dredge
The north wind's blast, tho' cut with keenest edge
On nose and cheek, while teeth to tune obeyed
Like Barnum's circus on full dress parade.

The great metropolis had silent been,
And valiant coppers' blue had faded green
But ho! The West with maidens all aglow
And threat'ning traffic by their plowed snow.
With straightened hair the natives hunt their coop
And hid just as the rat in daddie's boot.

With wild gesticulations in the air,
And tones that rent the concave vault so fair,
They come in sections down the sparkling way,
Their haste doth hold the passers-by at bay.
E'en one from woods who passed them on the pike
Exclaims: "The Seibert girls are on a strike."

Prolific dreams were in each dazed clerk
Of how to entertain this modern Turk.
"Now what is this?" and "What's the price of that?"
They quiz and jew on prices low and flat,
Of things that tickle woman's fancy fair,
'Till head of clerk was like Angora hair.

Their neat cold fist is clinched on bag and muff; With Pa's own dowry order they the stuff. Their minds are garnished with good things galore Till now! a man is standing at the door, His roseate nose and reddened chin abused His frozen face by bending when amused.

With basket in hand by a whistling peanut stand The gallant man obeys the rude command. But now the "biz" has just and fair begun; Not a shop they dar'd to miss that's 'neath the sun, Till e'en doth end this doubly tragic scene, When wine had charmed the noblest fairy queen.

That day the sages penned with ink of gold, With ne'er a thought of bare-hand boy a-cold. The muses sing of the shiv'ring pair alone And a whispering lad in a bashful Beaver's home. Their toes were rattling cold; my corns were pop'd On our return, the day "The Dorm Girls Shopped."

CALICO



HERBERT SPENCER.

As the sun slowly rises on its daily course, it smiles in all its radiance upon the cold brown earth making all on its way bright and happy. When it reaches the zenith the strength and influence of its rays are felt more keenly, which, as it disappears behind the western hills, do not also disappear, but go on and on to the end of time. It leaves behind it the influence of its heat and energy. Thus with each successive day its influence becomes stronger and more widely felt.

From the beginning of time great men have come and gone in panoramic view. Their influence has been stealing quietly down through the ages increasing in greatness with each successive epoch. Onward has been the watch-word; on, onward with the times.

Even the ancients were not without men of character and intellectual ability who contributed largely to universal knowledge. Among the first may be mentioned the patriarch, Moses, who first formulated the laws of jurisdiction and organized the first nation. In later years the sages, Socrates, Aristotle and Plato, groping about in heathen blindness, trying to ascertain wherein lay the highest good and happiness of life and what is the first great cause, advanced the theories of philosophy which opened to the future ages a large field for investigation and research. Neither were these ages without their beauty of art, poetry and song. The immortal Homer sang forth in his Iliad and Odessy poetical strains as beautiful as ever were given to man. Thus on from epoch to epoch great minds have passed from life to death bequeathing to all posterity the fruits of their knowledge and research, which shall forever influence the destiny of man. Later the dramatist and

poet, Shakespeare, and the philosophers, Bacon, Kant, Huxley and Locke, have come and gone from the stage of action, but have left behind them their great works which shall live on forever. These were considered great men. Men of master minds and superior intellects; but the present century chronicles the passing away of one who possessed the finest brain, the most marvelous intellect ever vouchsafed to human being. Herbert Spencer rises in his majesty and grandeur above his predecessors and contemporaries. His mind is the fountain of knowledge, which shall never become dry, where all posterity may quaff of its waters and learn from him.

He was born in Derby, England, April 27, 1820, and died December 8, 1903. There was nothing remarkable in his early life. His father and uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, who most effectively watched over his intellectual development, appear never to have bound him with discipline, but rather to have allowed him to run wild in the world of nature and of thought, with a sort of hopeful confidence that direct intimacy with things, and the free exercise of the imagination thus stimulated would make up for a lack of knowledge acquired in schools. He thus grew up without enough learning to enable him to enter a college or university. We can well understand how he became a natural and original thinker. Having been granted such freedom by his intellectual advisers, he saw things with his own eyes, learned from nature itself and reproduced it by his pen for the benefit of others. He always said, "I was never a Christian. From my childhood I wanted to investigate everything." He gave himself up early in life to the work to systemizing the evolutionary idea and for that purpose surrendered himself body and soul to the necessary researches. His life was indeed a single-minded devotion to a splendid aim. He gave up to his work, health and strength, time and happiness. He lived entirely for the one thing he had to do.

Neither was there any thing attractive in his personal appearance. At first sight he was disappointing. There are many great men who show their greatness the moment you see them. Spencer did not. Nature in making him had concentrated all her energy on intellect. He was pure intellect and little more.

He generalized incessantly. Whenever anyone commented upon any especial thing his reply would always be in the general. He insisted that we can size up the minds of men and women by observing the ratio that generalities bear to personalities in their conversation. He scorned that popular historical writing which dwells chiefly on the lives and services of great men. In speaking of his own career he gives us to understand that he did not have to spend his time in serving up popular gossip even of the better sort. He is the discoverer of the theory of Physiological Units which clears away the difficulties and mysteries which Darwin's theory creates.

He is the prophet whose greatest discovery can only be duly appreciated after two or three centuries have elapsed. The poet rightly says, "'Tis distance lends enchantment." For after centuries have passed away and the past is magnified through the telescope of time and experience, then only will they grasp the true value of his efforts. Great in life he is unsurpassingly great in Although this great man is no more, the influence of his contributions to the great world of knowledge shall live on forever. It shall be as the rays of the sun stealing quietly down through the ages. Spencer was indeed a grand old man. We mourn the loss of his most active mind. But he has finished his work; he has accomplished the one thing he had to do. He has resigned his labors to future generations. But great as his influence was, how much greater might it have been had he recognized in his investigation the true God, who is the Creator of nature, the Author of his being, and the First Great Cause of all.

His First Principles place him in line as a cosmologist with Newton and Laplace; his Biology as a nataralist with Darwin; his Psychology as a mental philosopher with Kant and Hegel; his Sociology as a founder of a new and profound science.

In the early dawn of his career his work met with severe criticism on every hand. Keeping his one aim in view, he could not be discouraged but pressed on with renewed zeal and determination. As he neared his zenith men began to recognize and appreciate the intrinsic value of his efforts, but approaching the western horizon the radiance of his master mind, illuminated the intellectual atmosphere as it had never done before, and which shall never fade away.

No, Spencer's life has not been in vain. Only when generations have rolled away, age after age has swept silently by, but each shall have swelled by its contributions the great stream of discov-

ery, when mysteries have been unravelled, mighty laws have been revealed, then shall the great influence of this master mind be duly appreciated.

A. W. B., '04.

+ + +

JAPAN AT ST. LOUIS.

McKinley has truthfully said that Expositions are great milestones along the paths of progress. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the last as well as the largest and greatest milestone that can be found along any path of progress. There is no doubt but that at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers was brought together the greatest and most wonderful collection of products that man has ever fostered and developed. A visitor to the fair gains a better knowledge of what \$50,000,000 represent than by any other means. For the St. Louis Fair cost \$50,000,000, almost three times as much as the Chicago Fair. It occupied twelve hundred and forty acres and comprised almost one thousand buildings. There were one hundred and twenty-eight acres under roof in the large exhibit palaces alone; while at Chicago there were eighty-two, and at the Pan-American there were only fifteen. The Agricultural building at St. Louis alone covered over twentyfour acres. In that enormous building one could walk nine miles without retracing his steps. There were seventy-five miles of walks and driveways in the grounds. No words can carry with them the real magnitude and beauty of the fair; they are at most only a very inadequate means by which to describe it.

It is here that Japan and her people, in company with seventy thousand other exhibitors, rises above all others with the most significant and marvellous display of industry and progress. A noteworthy fact is that of all foreign exhibitors Japan alone was ready when the Fair opened. It shows the remarkable precision that so strongly constitutes Japanese character. What other nation, may I ask, could or would have, being about to participate in the greatest war of modern times, taken such a prominent part in an Exposition? But in so doing Japan gives to the world the most wonderful story of commercial and industrial achievement of modern times. After studying the Japanese exhibits at St. Louis, and also reading of their exploits in war; also in view of the fact that eleven years ago at Chicago they appeared as a sort of half

civilized, peculiar people with a hazy past and an uncertain future; with these facts I arrive at the conclusion that the Japanese are the most remarkable people on the face of the globe. The brown men are no longer men fashioners of bric-a-brac. They have invaded all the arts. To see the Japanese exhibits to the best advantage one should commence at one end of the Fair. In the palace of Transportation we see a relief map of Japan, one hundred feet long, which is in the centre of the section. Fifty years ago there were no railways in Japan, neither telegraph nor telephone. But a look at this map shows a veritable network of railways, telegraph and telephone lines. The total railway mileage of Japan is now four thousand and twenty-six miles. The capitalization of the railroads is \$160,000,000. One third of the railroads is owned by the government. Today, as shown by the relief map, there are sixty thousand miles of telegraph, over which one million six hundred thousand messages were sent last year. The largest exhibit here is of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, which has a capital of \$11,000,000 and owns vessels with a total tonnage of two hundred and sixty thousand tons. Under its flag Japan's commerce has gone around the world.

In the Palace of Varied Industries we see exquisite embroideries, bronzes, lacquer ware, enameled pottery and metal vases. There are hundreds of articles shown here worth more than their weight in gold. Work that seems entirely too fine for the hand of man we see here. Screens all hand-made of the finest silk with various colors so as to resemble oil paintings of the highest class; these are valued at from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece. Tapestries that are marvelous for their fineness and beauty adorn the walls. Here we see wood carving valued at \$45,000 in the ceiling of one small room. Often we hear people ask, "why cannot our people do that?" I also would be pleased to know why. The Japanese exhibits in the Palace of Manufacturers show the industrial development in Japan the same as the Varied Industries section shows the ancient arts. Japan's principal product is silk. It is here where we fully understand and realize the true meaning of Japan's industrial achievement. Here we see rolls of flowered silk valued at \$300 each. But silk is only one part of the display. Japan supplies the world with paper fans. Three-fourths of the hats worn by American women are made of braids made and twisted in Japan. A group of Japanese-made cameras, which fact shows that they have

applied themselves successfully to another industry. In mines and metallurgy we see exhibits of great mining companies which represent a combined capital of \$350,000,000. This whole exhibit is a concrete result of new methods and new ideas from a country where mining has passed from the primitive to the latest methods in less than fifty years.

In the Palace of Education we see a compact illustration of Japanese education. When the Educational Commissioner of Japan was asked what was the best building in any Japanese town he replied: "the school house." There is a compulsory educational law in Japan and ninety-two per cent. of the children attend school. We find that they teach English in schools that correspond to our high schools in grade. Here we see the English composition of a girl 14 years old, which is not unlike a composition of a girl of the same age in our country. Every class of public schools in Japan has an exhibit. At the higher schools which correspond to our colleges we find that tuition is only \$1.75 a month. Graduates of the high school go to the Imperial University. The work of the Imperial Department of Education is shown by striking charts. One of these shows that in Japan there are over thirty thousand schools. There are over eight hundred techinal schools. In all of these schools there are one hundred and twenty-six thousand teachers and almost five million and a half students. Truly wonderful is the advance of Japan in education.

Next we may go to the Palace of Electricity and there on a map thirty feet high and twenty-five feet wide we see a reproduction of Japan's greatest engineering feat, the Lake Biwa Canal, seven miles long and connecting Lake Biwa with the city of Kioto, the second largest city of the empire. It provides an important water highway, irrigates an extensive territory, and its power plant furnishes the electricity for Kioto. The rest of the exhibit is composed of electrical apparatus showing the wonderful inventive genius of the Japanese.

As cotton is king of American products, so tea is king of Japan's products. In the center of the Palace of Agriculture we see a Japanese tea house. In this over one hundred varieties of tea are shown. We also see exhibits of the rice industry, which is the chief food of the Japanese. Also exhibits of tobacco show an industry that produces sixty million pounds a year.

With a visit to the Japanese section of the Palace of Fine Arts,

where the best examples of the works of the modern artist, sculptor, and potter may be seen, the general survey of the Japanese exhibits may be complete. But now to see the Japan of poetry and landscape beauty we must go to the Imperial Pavilions. The government of Japan appropriated \$800,000 for a national building. Seven large buildings and a number of small pagodas built of native material by Japanese artisans, occupy the space allotted to the Mikado's government, on the site of a beautiful hill west of the Cascade Gardens and south of Machinery Palace. Beautiful tiles and carvings have been used in decorating all the structures, and the furnishings are of the most elaborate and expensive designs.

Sloping away from the central buildings are winding walks that penetrate an oriental garden of great beauty. Hidden here and there in the foliage are dainty pagodas. The buildings are creations in which American skill took no part. They were constructed by clever Japanese artisans brought from the far East for this purpose. The most pleasant evening that I spent on the grounds was right here in this enchanted spot. Getting there just about dusk as they were lighting their lanterns, so symbolical of these people, it seemed to one like some fairy land, and in truth it was. It was here that I tasted my first TEA, (kind reader don't mistake my conception of the word tea) served by pleasant little Japanese maidens. These little ladies seemed in the height of joy, although I was told from a reliable source that the lovers of several of them were in far off Manchuria and some of them perhaps beneath the soil of that frigid zone, dead and ready to die for their country. Then a walk through the garden which the Japanese may well call "enchanted", and around the various artificial lakes and rippling streams that sparkled in the moonlight, was something that seemed to instill in one the very life and spirit of Japan. Iris grows in the water, and overhanging it are dwarf pines, brought from the land of sunshine. Metal cranes and quaint tall iron and stone lantern posts are seen through the low trees. place such as this Father Time seems to speed on with double velocity, and only too soon must we leave this home of the Japanese. I had now completed my study of Japanese life, character and industry, as it was displayed at St. Louis. It has but added strength to my convictions that it would be the greatest crime of modern history to see this gallant and industrious race conquered and

brought to a standstill in her incomparable march of progress, by such a despotic, contemptible power as Russia.

I. D. A.. '05.



THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

The greatest problem that confronts us as a nation today is undoubtedly the rum traffic of our own much beloved land. It is standing in the way of the success of the church, and of civic righteousness more than all other evils combined. True, men have been laboring against this gigantic evil from the earliest dawn of its existence, yet we are today, even in this age of Christianity, stared in the face by the deplorable fact that the amount of liquor consumed per capita is greater than it ever was before. Shall we let this body and soul destroying monster go in his onward course and continue his work of destruction down into the generations to come, or shall we make an attempt to capture him in his work of devastation?

To say that we cannot do anything to stop the onward course of this mighty flood of iniquity is to give up the battle without a fight. There does not seem to be any right plan for the destruction of the evils of alcohol but that of total abstinence for the individual and of absolute prohibition by the state, the nation and the world. A world-embracing plan of action is necessary, and all the great agencies of christian civilization should combine and co-operate with each other like allied armies in continental wars. It was thus that the African slave trade was swept from the earth, and inasmuch as alcohol is now an article of universal production. interchange and consumption among all nations, and its transportation can be effectively controlled only by the combined action of the commercial powers, we must constantly aim to secure in all civilized nations that public sentiment and governmental action covering the whole world, which we strive for with a special sense of responsibility in our own country.

It is the duty of every American who has at heart the welfare of our glorious "Stars and Stripes" to agitate a right sentiment for the correction of this gigantic evil and to take a stand each for himself in securing the proper legislation and the enforcement of law in our own nation, our own state, our own city, our own district. Susquehanna's part in this reform movement depends upon those who yearly leave her halls to go out upon the stage of action; upon them depends in a large measure the agitation of healthy sentiments against the rum traffic and its widespread destruction. The students of Susquehanna have recently been aroused to a realization of their responsibility in this particular by Mr. Colvin, National President of the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association, and by whose efforts a League was organized among us. The officers of the League are, President, I. S. Sassaman; Vice-President, G. G. Fox; Secretary, I. W. Bingaman; and Treasurer, T. B. Uber.

The object of the League is to enlist all students for service against the liquor traffic. Its methods will be educational, as meetings will be held twice each month to discuss the various phases of this year's subject which is "Social Demands for Prohibition." The purpose will be to learn the chief reasons why the liquor traffic is harmful to society; its health, economic, social and moral aspects will be studied. The social and moral institutions suffering from intemperence, as the home, school, church, trade, labor and government will also be studied, and means to alleviate these sufferings will be discussed.

The League was organized with twenty members, but we enjoin upon all students and members of the Faculty of Susque-Hanna to unite with us in this preparation for the battle of civic righteousness.

I. S. S.



DEPOPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Looking at the pages of history we will readily see the great changes which have taken place in the last few centuries. A few years ago the work on the farm was done mostly by hand. The harvest was cut with a small sickle which required very much time and labor. The grain was taken to the barn where it was thrown on the floor and threshed by driving the horses over it.

As time went on and the population increased, there was a greater need for raising more grain so that sufficient food could be produced. Larger crops were raised which fact required more men to do the work. This induced men to leave their homes in

the cities and seek employment in the country. Many went to the country where they could support themselves by working in the open air.

But this was not continued for any great length of time. The country districts became very thickly populated. New machines were made which enabled the farmer to do a great deal more work in less time. These machines saved a great deal of time and money for the farmer and enabled him to raise more grain. The machines which were first invented did as much work as five or six men and required fewer men to operate them. Men then began to move to the cities.

At the present day there are many more public works which offer employment to the great mass of people congregating in the cities. The great need of farm hands was never felt so much as it was this last summer. The farmers were compelled to beg their neighbors to help them harvest their grain. In the state of Kansas men went on board the trains and begged the passengers to help them cut their harvest. They feared that their grain would be lost for want of attention.

The farmer is obliged to sell his grain at such a low price that there is very little profit in farming. He is compelled to work from early dawn to late at night so that he may be able to reduce his expenses. This is not met very favorably on the part of the employe. He is not willing to work fifteen hours a day on the farm when he can get employment at the public works where only ten hours are required. Those who seek employment in the city almost always follow professional work for which higher salaries are paid and which enables them to save money for support in old age. The young American is a pleasure seeker. There are so very few enjoyments in country life that the young people are not satisfied with them, but seek the enjoyments of city life.

A century ago there was very little traveling and that was done on horseback. In those days it took several months to send a letter to California, but at present the distance can be traveled in a few days. The great Atlantic is crossed in much less time. The large cities of the world are connected by wires so that a crime committed one day may be known in all parts of the world the next. A man may go to his nearest railroad station and contract with the company to convey him from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in a few days,

The city boy enjoys privileges above those of the country boy. He lives daily in close relationship with all the latest inventions which fact gives him a better idea of the time in which he lives. His church privileges are also greater. He can become a member of the Y. M. C. A., and enjoy much from this organization. Church privileges in the city are many more than in the country. Those who live in the city live but a short distance from some church where services are held twice every Sunday. The Sundayschool and Endeavor societies accomplish much in the education of the young. The value of these services cannot be overestimated. Their influence is a power for good in the lives of those who attend the services. Many a young man has been led to a higher plane of living by seeing a church with its steeple pointing to the world beyond, thus reminding him of his duty to his God. forms and shapes the destiny of the uprising generation. who live in the dark countries do not hold so high a conception of the Divine life and are not able to make a just estimate of the value They have not been developed to that high plane of Christian living. They have not grown into ideal manhood.

In our present day the country boy enjoys privileges above those of the city boy. He can live in close touch with nature and learn the most beautiful lessons from it. He sees and understands nature just as it is. In the study of nature he can see the wonderful creative power of God, and as he learns the lessons of nature he learns more about his Creator.

There are privileges which are more to be desired than those of the city life. They are to be coveted by all school children and college men. In this alone man has been raised to his high degree of culture and intelligence and in return gives his highest service to his God.

w. w. H., 'o5.

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HARMONY OF THE NATURAL WITH THE MORAL.

Men of powerful intellect and discreet judgment all affirm that Shakespeare is the greatest writer of all ages. Even the cautious critic Hallam writes, "The name of Shakespeare is the greatest in all literature." And, indeed, when we carefully consider the influence of his writings upon the English language, and upon individual thinking, there is no desire to dispute the alleged fact

that his works rank next to the Holy Scriptures in moulding modern English thought. No intelligent person can study Shakespeare without becoming a deeper and more varied thinker, without securing a broader comprehension of human existence, its struggles, failures and successes.

In what respects this writer has made the products of his myriad mind immortal, men have written volumes to relate. In this discussion we shall mention, and, in part, treat but one phase of his invention, namely, "The concord of natural events with moral conditions." The novelist in his narrative simply uses descriptive language to portray the background of his story, while the dramatist supplies all his descriptions by scenery and costumes, or incidentally through the action and dialogue. Hence the success of the writer of dramas depends no more upon his skill to cause his characters to express noble thought in noble words than upon his power to show effectually and naturally the environments of the human action. As actions are more effective upon the mind than words, the dramatist has a greater advantage in his possession to intensify his theme than has the writer of novels. It is just at this point where the genius of Shakespeare shows itself unparalleled. Thoroughly acquainted with the laws of psychology and psychic phenomena, he knows exactly how to select and arrange the scenery in order to assist in the perfect development of the plot of the play. Lightning, thunder, winds, darkness and other aspects of nature, when properly produced upon the stage, certainly enliven the faculities of the mind more than mere worded descriptions of these occurrences.

Whether the natural world does sympathize with and is influenced by the moral world, we do not intend to prove. Our lot is merely to consider Shakespeare's dealing with this question, and to determine his reasons for so doing. The Epicureans had a doctrine to the effect that elemental pranks had no moral significance in them, or that moral causes had anything to do with them; and held that the reasons of them were to be sought for in the simple working of natural laws and forces. Lafeu in 'All's Well That Ends Well,' is made to satrically treat this belief by remarking:

"They say miracles are past; and we have our philosophical persons, to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. Hence it is

that we make trifles of terrors—ensconsing ourselves into seeming knowledge, when we should submit ourselves into an unknown fear."

Moreover, in Shakespeare's day, superstition was generally prevalent, and all violent disturbances of nature were interpreted as expressions of sympathy with a wronged moral world. Even half a century later, John Milton, in "Paradise Lost," picturing the yielding of Adam to Eve's temptation, thus describes the accompaniments in nature:

"Earth trembled from her entrals, as again
In pangs, and nature gave a second groan
Sky loured, and muttering thunder, some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal Sin
Original."

With this existing condition of the average mind the poet is thoroughly justified in causing the physical to harmonize with the troubled moral in order to make his plays efficacious.

In the first place this harmony is shown by real stage effects. "Julius Cæsar" and "King Lear" are conspicuous in this respect. In the former, during the night when the conspiracy to assassinate Cæsar was formed, a terrific electrical storm enwrapped the City of Seven Hills. So great was its violence that the characters make mention of it in their conversation and attribute the cause to some moral error of man. Casca says:

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds Have rived the knotty oaks; and I have seen Th' ambitious ocean swell and rage and foam, To be exalted with the threatening clouds; But never till night, never till now, Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. Either there is a civil strife in heaven, Or else the world, too saucy with the gods, Incenses them to send destruction."

Cæsar also states:

"Nor heaven nor earth have been at peace tonight."

The mind of the spectator or reader is nervously wrought up by these upheavals of nature and hence is more susceptible to the treacherousness and foulness of the conspiracy.

In "King Lear" a somewhat similar natural phenomenon occurs. As the old king has been driven from his daughter's home and is wandering out on the heath, a thunder storm breaks upon the company. While the insane old sovereign sits with his fool and crazy old Tom, the disguised Edgar, speaking in wild and

accusing words of his hard-hearted, cruel daughters, it seems quite natural that the elements should be in harmony with Lear's tumultuous mind. In ''Macbeth,'' just before the murderers surprise Banquo, the first murderer says:

"The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day; Now spurs the lated traveler apace To gain the timely inn, and near approaches The subject of our watch."

Thus the natural world is represented as assisting the unfortunate, belated travelers by giving light later than usual.

But the real stage effects are supplemented and in some instances entirely supplanted by natural conditions colored by the describer's mind, which colorations set forth the harmony of the physical with the moral. How fitting indeed are the pranks of nature as described by the characters in "Macbeth" with respect to the night so foul and fatal to King Duncan. Lennox expresses himself:

"The night has been unruly; where we lay,
Our chimneys were blow down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard in the air, strange screams of death,
And prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire combustion and confused events
New hatched to the woeful time, the obscure bird
Clamour'd the livelong night; some say the earth
Was feverous and did shake."

Macbeth responds from his terrible experience:

"'Twas a rough night."

In the conversation between Ross and the old man concerning the hour's dreadful and things strange of that same awful night, the former queries,

"Ah, good father,
Thou seest the heavens, as troubled with man's acts,
Threaten his bloody stage; by the clock 'tis day,
And yet dark night strangles the traveling lamp,
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth entomb,
When living light should kiss it?"

Then follows the old man's vivid account of the strange behavior of Duncan's horses. Marcellus, in "Hamlet," expresses a generally accepted sentiment regarding nature's behavior at the blessed Christmas time.

"Some say that ever, 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, And then, they say, no spirit dare stir abroad; The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

The effects so cunningly and appropriately interwoven in the dramas indicate to us that the poet was so filled with the spirit of his themes, that that spirit radiated upon all the aspects of nature. Not in one instance is the mind introduced to anything foreign to what it naturally might expect. To an over wrought mind all activities seem to harmonize with the self. To the sad and despondent the gentle spring zephyrs seem to sigh and moan; to the joyous, the sunbeams appear to smile and the brook to laugh; to the transgressor and guilty, even the clouds seem to be spies and witnesses. With this disposition of the human mind, added to the superstitious tendency of Shakespeare's time, his harmony of the physical with the moral is in perfect concord with the laws of congruity.

C. W., 'o5.

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BOOK NOTES.

CHRISTOPHORUS OR EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

The Rev. F. Kuegele, of Koiner's Store, Va., Missouri Lutheran pastor, is the author of a number of volumes of sermons which set forth the truths of Christianity in language of great simplicity, clearness and force.

In a recent volume called "Christophorus," Rev. Kuegele pictures a gifted man's experiences in attaining and maintaining a direct experimental and satisfying faith and life.

The book is in the form of a story, or, as the author calls it, an allegory. In its course the true nature of justification and of sanctification, is clearly shown in contrast with legalism, formalism and "wild fire" revivalism. Yet there is no sweeping condemnation, but "sweet reasonableness" and discriminating truth.

The manner of presenting the truth—in the form of conversations, friendly correspondence, the use of the legend of St. Christopher, the analogies of nature, and of the direct and varied experiences and testings of life—is all quite effective. The style is marked by simplicity and clearness and is interesting. The citations and general teachings show great familiarity with the Bible and with Christian life. The doctrines of justification, of sanctification, of the satisfying personal witness of the Holy Spirit and of knowing by faith as tested by daily spiritual experiments, are in harmony with the Scriptures, with Lutheran teachings and with the best type of Pietism.

Could this little "Allegory" be thoughtfully read by all persons, it would solve many doubts and effectually aid in attaining that actual personal knowledge of Christianity which is the one perfect "Experimental Religion."

F. P. M.



THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The Orientler of Christ's time took off his shoes as an act of courtesy; the gentleman of to day takes off his hat.

December 11, 1904, Dr. Manhart assisted Rev. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., Pa., in the dedication of a new church. The money they collected was a surprise. It is very evident that it is necessary to have more than one kind of "gift" to raise money.

The days are evil when even Theological students skip class.

Dr. Focht's words are much sought after at county institutes. He addressed Snyder county teachers and the Northumberland county teachers on psychological issues.

A dainty of the season-Guss' moustache.

A new Theological student, Miss Meiser, plays the chapel organ for Practical Homilities.

Ritter, '07, paid an extended visit to the Rev. Fritch, of Augustaville, Pa., December 11. They are both natives of Lehigh county.

Ten minutes late; Tueful is coming.

P. H. Pearson, '05, preached for his home pastor at Stone Church, Pa., December 4.

For a little amusement each day, there is nothing like a little Hebrew, the Juniors say. If it were not for the number of the page they could not tell when the book was upside down.

They keep their finger on the word when they recite, for when once lost, "all coons look alike."

M. H. Fischer, '05, has been augmenting his library by books of all descriptions, down to Fables. The next purchase we suppose will be cooking utensils.

Bergstresser, 'o6, delivered his first sermon at Lykens, Pa., December 18. No person injured.

Barry, '07, was the recipient of a handsome Morris chair. They say it was made at the Mifflin buggy factory.

Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D., delivered an admirable sermon in the College church December 18. His evening discourse was a timely preparatory to Christmas and the "giving season."

A surprise party was planned for E. M. Morgan, '07. On the evening of December 17, his birthday, their snug little home resounded with fun and laughter. Mrs. Morgan had everything nicely prepared, but the host's sagacity made him just a little suspicious. This did not interfere with the enjoyment. The imagination of a boy the night before Christmas could not have pictured the dainty spread around which Morgan's classmates and friends sat.

C. P. S., '07, SEM.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

On Thanksgiving evening Miss Krall, our instructor in elocution, gave a recital at Wiconisco, Dauphin county, Pa. Miss Krall has great ability as an elocutionist, and her recital was a complete success.

Misses Bowman, Trout, Bell, Brenneman, and Mr. Bergstresser have lately enrolled as students in the Department of Elocution.

On Monday evening, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock the annual "S" meeting was held in Music Hall, Seibert Hall. An appropriate address was delivered by Dr. J. B. Focht, after which he presented the "S's." Forty-nine were given out as follows: Base ball cap "S's" 7. Football Cap 21. Basket ball large 5. Base ball 4. Gymnasium 1. Track 2. Football 9.

Instead of the usual chapel service, a meeting was held on December 9 at 8:55 a. m., the majority of the student body being present, in commemoration of the birthday of Gustavus Adolphus. It is a peculiar coincidence that John Milton's birthday falls on

the same day. About ten years ago our Theological Hall was named after Gustavus Adolphus, and the chapel hall in this building was the scene of the meeting. After singing a hymn written by Gustavus Adolphus, a Psalm was read and prayer offered by Dr. Dimm. Another hymn followed, after which Dr. Manhart gave a very interesting account of the life of that great man whose birth we were commemorating. Several pictures of Gustavus Adolphus were presented to the institution, besides one of the present king and queen of Sweden. Some of the pictures were copies of paintings by Van Dyke.

A number of books were also presented to us. We are indebted to Hon. C. A. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Dr. I. K. Funk for the books. They will make not only an interesting, but valuable addition to our library. To the kind donors the student body express their heartfelt thanks.

Many of our male students spent a pleasant evening with the fair sex on Saturday evening, December 17, as the young ladies were permitted to entertain from 7 to 10 (o'clock, of course). Lightre-freshments were served and games were indulged in. Many a careworn face was wreathed in smiles for the hours, but the evening passed all too quickly.

Miles Minnich, a former student at Susquehanna, visited his Alma Mater on December 2.

Clay Whitmoyer was among those who sang at the dedication of the new German Reformed church at Kratzerville on Sunday, December 18.

G. G. F., '07.

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PREPARATORY.

The sub-Freshman class held their monthly social on Saturday evening, December 10, in Seibert Hall. The evening was spent very pleasantly in playing games. The retreshments were very good, and were served in the dining room. The tables were decorated very nicely with the class colors.

Miss Mertz and Miss Longacre entertained their mothers for a short time at the Dormitory.

Mr. Arthur Harris was elected a member of the Athletic Board, from Prep.

The Junior Culture Club gave Miss Clare Krall a handsome book

for a Christmas present, in token of its appreciation of her deep interest in them.

J. A. B.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

On the evening of December 8, 1904, the University and musicloving public were delighted with the second Artist's Recital given by Fraulein Maria Von Unschuld, court pianist to the Oueen of Roumania. The following was the program:

Beethoven

Sonata.—Op. 31, No. 2. D minor. On Shakespeare's, "The Tempest."

a. Largo-Allegro.

"All lost! To prayers, to prayers! All lost!
What, must our mouth be cold?
Mercy on us! We split, we split!
Farefell, my wife and children!
Farewell, brother! We split! We split!

b. Adagio.

"A brave vessel,
Who had no doubt some noble creature in her,
Dash'd all to pieces.
Poor souls! they perish'd. O, woe the day,"

c. Allegretto.

"Gentle breath of yours my sails must fill."

Scarlatti.

Vivace. E major.

Chopin.

Scherzo. E minor. Etude. A flat major.

Heller.

Preludes, a. "I'm Genre Teniers" (vivacissimo)

b. "Little Serenade."c. "The Bells."

d. "The Question.

e. "Pen Sketch."

Poldini.

Marche Mignonne de Vienne.

Schubert.
Paganini-Liszt.
Liadow.

"Du bist die Ruh."
"Echo-Etude."
"Musical Box."

Liszt. "Rhapsodie" No. 13.

The last Students' Thursday Evening Recital of the year was most successfully given on the evening of December 15, 1904. The program was as follows:

Beethoven.....Sonata Op. 10, No. 1. Adagio, Finale......Pianoforte
Miss Marie Snyder

ArneThe Lass with a Delicate AirSong
Miss Ida Maneval
TurnerSerenataPianoforte
Miss Gertrude Rine
Dennee
Miss Margaret Rothrock
Gurlitt-HofmannSonatinaViolin
Mr. John Houtz
Woodman A Morning Glory Song Song
Miss Bertha Maneval
JensenPianoforte
Miss Edith M. Wittmer
DenzaNeapolitan Boat SongVocal Duet
Misses Stetler and Womeldorf
W. G. SmithSpring's WitcheryPianoforte
Miss Luella Werkheiser
HastingsFor Love of YouSong
Miss Helen Womeldorf
SchubertSerenadeCornet
Mr. William K. Fleck
Craik
Miss Rebecca Breneman
Handel O Thou That Tellest (Messiah)
Miss Luella Werkheiser
KirchnerPolonaiseTwo Pianos
Misses Seiler and Hilbish
D. BuckWhy Love is KingSong
Miss Marie W. Snyder
GrantWhere'er Thou ArtSong
Miss Lillian Stetler
VincentBlow Soft WindsLadies' Chorus
Misses I. Maneval, B. Maneval, Breneman, Mertz, Longacre, Snyder,
Werkheiser, Trench, Hilbish, Seiler, Gilbert, Rhinehart, Leighow,
Wittmer and Rothrock.



PHILOSOPHIAN.

The last meeting of Philo. Literary Society in the year 1904 was held on Friday evening, December 16. The meeting was called to order by President Morgan. In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Jacobs was appointed by the chair. After the roll-call and the reading and approval of the minutes of the last regular meeting, the program for the evening was rendered. Miss Jackson read

an essay on "How to overcome Difficulties," which showed much originality and skillful development. Walters, Jr., read an essay entitled "The Age of Trees," in which he contrasted the age of man with the wonderful age of a mature tree. Then followed a declamation by Miss Burns, which was rendered in a delightful manner. In the absence of Miss Ida Maneval, Miss Shollenberger gave us an amusing description of the trials and misfortunes of a patent medicine agent. The current news by Harris were well prepared and showed judicious selection and arrangement of material. Under the head of voluntary performances, the society was favored with an instrumental solo by Mr. Seilers, and it was so much appreciated that he was compelled to respond to an encore. The debate then followed. The subject was, Resolved, That Navigation has done more for the civilization of the world than Railroads. The speakers were: Affirmative Sassaman and Showers; Negative Fleck and Fox. The judges were Messrs. Wagenseller, F., Weis, Sig., and Geise. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. The Philo Herald was read by Assistant Editor Schoch, and was greatly enjoyed. Under "Good of Society," we had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. Geise, a member of our sister society. We appreciate and thank him for his kind words and his interest in our welfare. The President made a short address appropriate to the occasion, and with devotional exercises by the Chaplain, the last meeting in the year nineteen hundred and four was closed. R. H. B., '06, SEM.

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CLIONIAN.

What is the new year 1905 going to mean to Clio is a question well worth asking. It may well be answered with the short sentence, the year will be just what we make it. If we by our united efforts strive to attain for our society a standard that is higher than any we have attained, if we endeavor to make our sessions a real source of helpfulness to the members, as well as an evening of enjoyment, we shall enhance the value of our work and make the year one of pleasure and benefit.

The sessions during the month have been well attended and the programmes have been interesting. The select oration by Miss Brenneman and the original orations of Swank, Barry and Sun-

day, O. E., deserve mention. The following questions were debated: Resolved: That for young women prepared to enter Freshman, a four years' course in the College of Liberal Arts is to be preferred to a four years' course in Music. Resolved: That the Fillipinos are capable of self government. Resolved: That the Santa Claus idea does more injury than good.

The following are the officers recently elected: President, Miss Guss; Vice-President, Uber, J. M.; Secretary, Miss Werkheiser; Critic, Prof. Ritter; Assistant Critic, Miss Beaver; Editor, Hoover; Factotum, Bingaman. The appointed officers are Chaplain, Barry; Sergeant-at-Arms, Maneval; Assistant Editor, Shaffer, Clyde; Pianist, Miss Rothrock.



Y. W. C. A.

"It is well to think well. It is divine to act well."

We are nearing the close of another year and as we look over the records of our Association, we feel very much encouraged with the work we have done. During this year the membership and attendance were larger than in previous years.

The leaders of the different Bible classes are very much encouraged with the interest the girls take in the Bible study.

Miss Mary Campbell has joined our Association as an active member.

The following topics were discussed in the Y. W. C. A. this month: "Christ Our Model in Personal Work," leader, Alice Anderson; "How Can I Make the Most of Life?" leader, Ida Maneval.

A. M. B., 'o6.



Y. M. C. A.

The cabinet meeting for the month of December was held on the evening of the 8th. All the members were present, and it was the most successful and effective meeting of the term.

Several small prayer groups have lately been formed. These make an effort to meet for a few minutes every evening. So far nothing evident has been realized except the mutual benefit.

The subject of missions has been given more attention this year

than ever before. And it is only as one gains knowledge of a cause that he becomes interested.

Bible study is still in a progressive state. At a meeting of the Bible class leaders on December 15, the work in class was discussed to some extent.

Messrs. Teufel and Weaver joined our Association at the last regular meeting.

Mr. Edward F. Dunlavy, a former professor in Elocution, gave us an "Evening with Riley," under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Since leaving this institution Mr. Dunlavy has traveled extensively, and has a wide experience as a teacher, lecturer and entertainer. He was heartily welcomed by all who knew him, and his "Evening with Riley" was very interesting and beneficial.

O. E. S., '06.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'61. Dr. M. Rhodes, D. D., preached his thirty-third anniversary sermon in St. Mark's church at St. Louis, Mo., on the 11th of December. We also take pleasure in referring to an article written by him in the December oth issue of the Lutheran Observer, entitled "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition." At the union Thanksgiving service held in Festival Hall it will be noticed that the subject of this note was honored by having second place on the program. Concerning this event we quote from the above mentioned article: "We venture to say that there is no other place on earth where such a meeting could be held. It was the frank expression of religious liberty in America, and on this memorable occasion it spoke to the world. We thank God that when the history of this great world-enterprise is written and read by the generations to come, this Thanksgiving service will form part of the record. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition could have had no nobler coronation at its close than this devout recognition of Him "who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in wisdom."

'77. November 13 was a glad day for our Lutheran people in Kansas City, Mo. After less than two years' service as pastor of the First church, a debt of \$22,500.00 has been wiped out. The Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, D. D., deserves great credit for such a splendid record.

'83. A beautiful, brick veneered, up-to-date church now stands in place of the one burned down about a year ago at Pine Hall, Pa. Pastor Charles T. Aikens and people may well feel proud and especially so since it was dedicated, on December 10, free of debt.

'86. Rev. M. S. Romig was installed as pastor of the church at Liverpool, Pa., on the 20th of November.

'92. A new church edifice is now in process of erection by the people of St. Paul's congregation, Camden, N. J.

'93. Rev. Moses Groseman has removed from Manassas, Va., to Addison, Pa.

'94. Rev. Will Ira Guss, pastor of the Lutheran church of Duquesne, Pa., suggested a plan for raising money to the Luther League of his church, which in less than a year's time netted over \$1,000 for the new parsonage. It was the calendar method.

'98. On November 27 Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin was installed

as pastor of Calvary Lutheran church of Chicago, Ill.

'03. Rev. D. J. Snyder, of Minersville, Pa., succeeded in organizing a new congregation at Mt. Pleasant, a point five miles distant from Minersville. There are thirty names on the charter membership roll.

'04. The Lutheran congregation of Donaldson, Pa., was regularly reorganized on December 4, by Rev. J. A. Richter. A call was immediately extended to Rev. Richter, who will likely serve them in connection with his present pastorate.

'o4. Rev. L. P. Young has succeeded in perfecting the organization of a new congregation at New Castle, Pa. On December 4. Bethany Lutheran church began with charter membership list of thirty-four. The Sunday-school has a present enrollment of seventy scholars.

U. A. G.

athletics

Susquehanna's record in football for the past season, 1904, follows:

Lebanon Valley at Annville	0-	6
Carlisle Indians at Carlisle	0	53
Dickinson Seminary at Selinsgrove	12-	0
Western U. P. at Pittsburg	0-	40

Milton	A. C. at Selinsgrove	20— 0
Susque	ehanna Reserves at Selinsgrove	23 0
	sburg Normal at Bloomsburg	-
	Reserves at Selinsgrove	
	· ·	
		61—145
The	e Scrubs played four games with the following rec	ord:
Sunbur	ry Buffaloes at Sunbury	о—16
'Varsity	ty at Selinsgrove	0-23
Shamo	okin High School at Shamokin	0—30
Union	Seminary at New Berlin	21- 6
		21-75

Immediately after the Indian game on November 19, George Whitmer, right half-back was elected to captain Susquehanna's 1905 eleven. Whitmer has played three seasons on the first team. He started in as a centre, but during the past two seasons has played a hard game at half-back.

Of former Susquehanna football men playing now on other teams are Sinclair, a back on this year's great Swarthmore team; Buck, quarter-back on the Bloom Normal eleven, and "Jack" Lang, coach and player on the strong South Fork Y. M. C. A. team.

Wingard, 'or, coached the Butler College eleven in Indiana this fall.

The athletic board as elected at the annual meeting on December 6 follows:

Alumni—Frank Wagenseller, I. N. Catherman; Faculty—Prof. T. C. Houtz, Prof. H. A. Allison, Prof. E. M. Brumgart; Theological Department—E. M. Morgan, H. B. Ritter; Senior Class—Clay Whitmoyer; Junior Class—O. E. Sunday; Sophomore Class—Ira Sassaman; Freshman Class—J. W. Shaffer; Preparatory Department—Lewis Harris; Commercial Department—George Wagenseller.

At the annual meeting for awarding the Susquehanna "S" the following athletes were honored: Football—Pearson, Whitmer, Swank, Maus, Pifer, Geis, Bingaman, Shaffer, Sassaman and T. B. Uber, manager; Base ball—W. E. Sunday, Rishel, Benfer, Bingaman, manager; Basket ball—Stutzman, Pearson, Benfer, Sones and O. E. Sunday, manager; Track—Bingaman, O. E. Sunday; Gymnasium—Guss.

Basket ball is now on the go. An attempt was made to introduce class basket ball during the balance of the fall term, but ow-

ing to several disagreeable features developing, the attempt was abandoned. Next term, however, a game between the Sophomore and Freshmen will likely take place. Prospects for an aggressive 'Varsity team are fair. Stutzman's absence from the five will be materially felt, but with Pearson, Benfer, Sones, Shaffer, W. E. Sunday and Swank, of last season's five still in school there is no occasion for discouragement. Of the other promising candidates are O. E. Sunday, Stauffer, Rinehart, Weaver, Geis, James Uber, Speedy, Houseworth, Holshue, Price, Houtz and M. S. Schoch. Manager Fleck is busy on his schedule and to date has these games booked:

January 14-Milton H. S. at Selinsgrove.

- " 20-Bucknell at Lewisburg.
 - · 1 21-Open.
 - " 28—Dickinson Prep. at Selinsgrove.

February 2-Open.

- " Io-Danville at Danville.
- " II-Wyoming Seminary at Kingston.
- " 18-Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove:
- " 27-Bloom Normal at Bloomsburg.

March 2—Bloom Normal at Selinsgrove.

- " 10-Shippensburg Normal at Shippensburg.
- " II-Lebanon Valley at Annville.
- " 18—Lehigh at Selinsgrove.

The schedule contains a game with Bucknell marking a renewal of athletic relations with that university. The appearance of Lehigh on a Susquehanna floor will be the first in our school's basket ball history. So far Susquehanna has no basket ball captain as Stutzman, the captain-elect, has not returned to college. At the beginning of next term a successor to Stutzman will be chosen.

C. T.



"Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

True happiness consists not in the multitude of friends, but in their worth and choice.—Ben. Jonson.

Life offers no joy like a friend.

Whatever you dislike in another person, take care to correct in yourself.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, January, 1905.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief, 'CHAS. GEORGE G. FOX, '07, Locals and Personals. WILLIAM K. FLECK,' 07, Exchange. UKIAH A. GUSS, '03, '05, Alumni. PHILIP H. PEARSON, '04, '05, Mg. Editor. JAS. M. UBER, CHAS. H. GEISE, '07, Bus. Mgr.

JAS. M. UBER, '06. ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs

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ager at once. Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.



EDITORIAL



In this day of crowded college curricula appended with extras in literary, athletic and fields, there is probably no quality in the student more needful than promptness. How often it happens that the work of a whole committee or class PROMPTNESS. composed of several hard worked individuals is delayed or retarded and the much needed time wasted simply because some one member is fifteen or twenty minutes late. ness in people causes a loss to the ones so afficted and to those with whom they associate and labor. Many ministers, doctors, teachers, as well as those pursuing other vocations, owe their failure or mediocrity to a lack of promptness, while their parishes, patients and pupils suffer in varied respects. Much stress is placed upon system, especially in the college life, and rightly so, for the student who has no system in his daily work is similar to a man trying to write a story without an outline of his subject. A vast amount of energy may be expended, but, there being no definite aim in view, nothing definite is accomplished. If then, the student has system, it follows that he must be prompt in discharging his duties, for promptness is the most important constituent of system.

Since promptness is as significent as it proves itself to be, it behooves the college man to inculcate it into his being until it is a part of his nature. Promptness and tardiness are habits. Habits are formed by daily acts. As our daily acts are, so do our habits become, whether the acts are preformed intentionally or not. In these days of psychological investigation, we hear much concerning the importance of watching cautiously the actions during the formation or school period of life that the resultant habits may be virtuous; for seldom does the student change his general habits after leaving the college walls. Being architect of his own fate, he can make promptness an unconscious part of himself by daily being prompt in all his duties, and consequently he will accomplish more work in a given time, have more hours for reading and recreation, and his associates will no longer be inconvenienced by his sloth and tardiness.

+ + +

Two fires have occurred in Selinsgrove Hall during the year 1904. Both had gained considerable force before discovered, and only by the splendid work and persistent effort of a large number

of students were the conflagrations extinguish-FIRE ed. The recent destruction of a dormitory on PROTECTION. the campus of Lebanon Valley college with over one hundred students rendered homeless ought to be a warn-The warning should be heeded by both ing to Susquehanna. students and authorities, that every precaution is taken to lessen the chances for a fire. Care should be exercised that matches, oil. lamps, etc., are properly placed and handled. Students are generally good firemen, but to do effectual work they need appliances. Selinsgrove Hall has no apparatus whatever with which to fight fire. Had the pump been disabled during our former fires the water supply would have ceased and the result evident. Of course it means some expense to supply the dormitory with water pipes and hose, but would it not be judicious economy in the end? We who room in the building and have many little valuables there certainly think so. Both University and occupants would be much better protected against that subtle and dangerous element.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Professor Garfield, of Princeton University, recently said, "If an educational institution lacks the religious motive it lacks the thing that alone makes it worth preserving." It is an old observation that intellect without character only makes a man a more dangerous criminal.—Purple and Gold.

During the past few months, the eyes of our people have been turned toward the Mormon people. The little sketch, "A Mormon School," in the *Heraldo* is both pleasing and profitable to the reader. We are always ready to learn of this peculiar people, and in the light of the above sketch, we may learn many valuable lessons.

You can drive a horse to water;
But you cannot make it drink.
You can ride a Latin pony;
But you cannot make it think.—Ex.

We heartily voice the sentiments, expressed by the editor of *Purple and Gold* concerning "Professional College Athletics," for we feel that athletics are demanding too much time and interest from our students.

We greatly admire the beautiful covers of the Christmas numbers of the *Black and Red* and the *Idealist*. The contents are in proportion to the covers, in these cases.

A different cover would add to the Dickinson Union.

The boy sat on the burning deck,
His head was in a whirl;
His eyes and mouth were full of hair,
His arms were full of girl.—Princeton Tiger.

"It pays to be loyal to truth and right."-Purple and Gold.



To know

Rather consists in opening out a way Whence the imprisoned splendor may escape, Than in effecting entry for a light Supposed to be without—*Browning*.

For what port are you steering on the ocean of life? He who would have friends must prove himself a friend.

No life is so strong and complete but it yearns for the smile of a friend.—Bruce,

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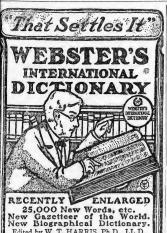
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FEBRUARY, 1905

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, February, 1905.



LOVE.

Love is the riches of man's earthly dower; Wealth may be won in its mansions of power. Fiends in its vanity revel at will, Smiling, but Heaven is watching them still.

Heroes may struggle and battles may rage; Dead are the names on the histories' page. Dying are men by humanity lead, Needing a love for the soul to be fed.

Earth is in sorrow for losses of love; Weeping for man are the angels above. Riches no joy in eternity raise; Love in the heart is a triumph of praise.

C. P. S.



INFLUENCE OF CHRIST UPON HUMANITY.

As we study the history of the world's progress, we find good and great men whose names, today, are known by all because of the mighty influence they have had upon the course of history, the destinies of nations, and the progress of the human race.

Among these are Cæsar, Napoleon, Alexander, Wellington, Grant, Nelson, whose wonderful power has swayed armies, and led them on to victory. Then Melanchton, Luther, Polycarp and many others whose influence for good has been felt for ages by the civilized world. But although humanity has felt the power of these great men, yet there is One whose wonderful spirit, whose good and grand life, far exceeds them all. It is Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ, known as the Messiah in Hebrew Scriptures, was born in Bethlehem, of Judea, about 4 B. C., the exact date not being definitely known. His birth-place, as recorded by the New Testament writers, was a barn, or rather a cave just outside the walls of Jerusalem. His parents were humble Judean peasants.

though they were of the seed of David, the greatest of the Jewish kings. The mode of travel and the manner of their dress indicated that they were poor in relation to earthly goods, but as the Scriptures record they were rich in relation to Heavenly things. Though poor and humble, yet they were destined to fill the most honored and exalted position of the human race.

It is universally believed by all the civilized world that Christ was God sent from Heaven to take upon Himself the form of man. His mission as spoken by Himself was, by His own example and help, to lift the human race out of sin and degradation into which it has fallen, up to a sphere where it could prepare itself to finally dwell with Him forever.

It seems that a better time and place could not have been chosen for the appearance of Christ to this world. Rome was at the height of its power and prosperity. Within her iron grasp lay almost all the civilized world at this time. From the Euphrates to the Atlantic, from the shores of the Atlas to the Rhine, the Roman Emperor was sole lord. "Wherever you are," said Cicero to the exiled Marcellus, "remember that you are equally within the power of the conquerer." Never was the world under the despotic grasp of one Emperor. Never did the world present to Christ such a grand opportunity for the spread of His Gospel, as did the Roman world at this time. "All lands lay freely open to the message of mercy and love which Christ came to announce."

Nor was the world, socially and morally, ever in a better condition for the advent of Jesus. Corruption seemed to be at the height of its power. Divorcement, concubinage, prostitution, murder, theft, all the social evils that Satan could instill within the hearts of the Roman populace, were undermining the foundations of the world's greatest Empire. The old religions no longer could satisfy the human soul. Philosophy was the consolation of a few; amusement, or self-indulgence seemed to be the desire of almost all the rest. The idea that death was the end of all things; that there was neither care nor joy beyond the grave, seemed to be the prevailing opinion. Since, therefore, man had but one life to live, he spent his time in sin and debauchery.

Into such an age and condition of men the Saviour of the world came. "The advent of Christ was the breaking of the day-spring from on high through a gloom that had been gathering for ages;

a great light dawning on a world which lay in darkness and in the shadow of death."

But what influence for good did Christ exert? Did He fulfill the divine purpose for which He was sent? That He did and that the blessings which we enjoy today are the fruits of his teachings, is the theme of this essay.

One of the greatest social evils existing in the Roman world at this time was the system of slavery. It is doubtful whether slavery ever existed in a worse form than it did at the time of Christ. It was one of those evils that were undermining the Empire. For says Brace, "there is probably no evil in history which has been so replete with human misery, and has drawn after it such a train of vice, degradation and corruption, as slavery."

The Roman master thought more of the killing of an ox or a dog than the killing of a slave. The slave was to him a piece of personal property, and at his consent could be placed in any position whatsoever. He could be bought and sold, exchanged or exiled; be placed in amphitheatres against wild beasts; he could be crucified or even put to death to grace the triumph of some great conquerer. He had no will, no rights whatever. But Christ's advent to earth was to the slave the rising of a glorious day. Henceforth his burdens were lightened, his toils were eased. No longer need we fear the fierce beasts of the amphitheatre, or the cruel cross. And what is still better, after many years of progress Christ's teachings have so undermined that dreadful system that today it is a mass of ruins, and a man-owner is unknown in nearly every civilized country, and even Africa itself, the worst victim of slavery in these later ages, is almost free from this dreadful curse.

Then Christianity brought about another change in the history of our race. That all men whether English, Italian, Greek, Roman, or of any other nationality, are brothers of one great family, has been demonstrated very clearly by the different civilized nations in the treatment of their prisoners of war. For many ages the treatment of captives has not only been cruel, but brutal and inhuman. But Christ has to a very great extent mitigated the unhappy lot of the prisoner. No longer does he suffer the most excruciating tortures, but today he is treated with the utmost justice and right.

Then, also, this fact is upheld by the modern treatment of criminals. Crimes that many years ago were considered capital, today

are punished by less severe sentences. It is said that when the saintly Queen Victoria came upon the English throne fifty crimes were punishable by death. During her reign such a reformation took place that at her death only murder and treason were still capital offenses. Prisoners are no longer compelled to lavish in damp, dreary dungeons, with nothing save some dirty straw and rags covered with filth, whereon to lie. Nor are they longer imperfectly fed, or brutally treated by their guards.

But that is not all. One of the blessings which has sprung from the teachings and life of Christ, is the system of arbitration. If Christ had never accomplished anything else in His life this one thing would have made him memorable forever.

War, as humanity knows, is one of the most destructive and most deadly enemies of human progress. Generation after generation have both seen and felt its deadly effect, ever since the beginning, and many have been the prayers that have arisen to the Almighty Father that He might remove, forever, the institution which seemed beyond human control. But after many ages Christ's influence has been brought to bear so forcibly upon the hearts and lives of men that war is becoming a thing of the past, and International Arbitration conferences where nations may, on neutral grounds, present to impartial and competent judges their grievances, is taking its place. And may the time not be far distant when this blessed institution, born of God, may rule supreme.

Again, Christ's influence does not end there. Christ not only taught good principles, but he lived them out in his own life, and thus by his example he has aroused in thousands upon thousands of human beings the desire for better and higher things. Thus men have been striving for generations to become more like Him, and so far have they progressed toward that Great Ideal that freedom of speech and worship, personal liberty and safety, intellectual development, and in reality, all the blessings which we enjoy today have their origin in Jesus Christ.

And thus throughout the history of human progress we find that Christ has been the guiding star, the impelling power that has brought the human family to the degree of development of which the civilized world today is proud. Civil and religious liberty, the great brotherhood of man, the love of country, the different charitable institutions, and the various organizations for the

uplifting of the human race are the fruits of Christ's influence upon humanity. May He soon reign supreme in the hearts and lives of all men. w. k. f., '07

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TRUE HEROISM.

In ages past and present, in all phases of life, public and private, in war, in peace and other great crises there are those who figure prominently and whose names are familiar to every school child. It has been thus from the earliest history of mankind. There have ever been those who have acted wisely in solving great problems, those who have led successfully great armies, and those who have piloted safely the ship of state over the shoals of impending war and other international difficulties.

Again, there have been those who have been entirely selfish, and who have so deftly concealed their selfish motives as to deceive us and cause us to think that they have been martyrs to a good cause. They have had an undercurrent of dishonest and unreal heroism in their lives and yet have lived so close to the real and the true that it is difficult and not infrequently impossible to distinguish between the real and the false.

On the other hand, however, there are those whom we can number among our acquaintances who do deeds worthy of public notice but who are so reticent and modest that their worth is known only to their immediate friends. This true modesty adorns the character as costly jewels adorn the person; but mock modesty is but as the paste compared with the real diamond. It may appear brilliant for awhile but it is not genuine and has within itself no staple, enduring qualities and will sooner or later show itself in its true garb.

Let us briefly consider the true hero, and what we believe constitutes him. We look about us and on every hand behold men and women, young and old, who are performing faithfully and uncomplainingly the usual routine of small duties, and among these humble people we oftimes find the greatest heroes.

True heroism has both positive and negative qualities. It both constrains man to do right and restrains him from doing wrong. It requires that one shall not only be faithful in the performance of great duties but that he shall perform the small offices of life

with equal faithfulness and diligence. He who is willing only to perform services which will bring him before the public gaze, services which will raise him in the estimation of his fellows and which will make him popular, has little of the element of true heroism in In public life today we believe there is comparatively little of truly heroic spirit shown. Many of our office seekers traverse their respective districts, deliver high-sounding speeches which would lead one to believe they had the interests of the working man, the state and the nation at heart and they are giving money to base individuals to purchase the votes of baser ones who have in their hearts not honest motives, not the welfare of the home, but only the desire to gratify or to have gratified that insatiable lust by which they are consumed. This, however, is only one form of wickedness and rank injustice and what may be termed falsity. Moreover, true heroism demands that a man be honest and sincere, and that he do right, not for glory nor for pecuniary advantage, nor for renown, but because it is right and because right demands his recognition.

There is in most men, however, a desire to be recognized favorably by the public. This need not necessarily lessen a man's worth, but it often does. A little of this desire in a man spurs him on to better and greater things. But he must know when to cease following its leadings or he is in danger of deteriorating in value.

The hero as we see him in everyday life, must have a love for truth, and not only that, but he must be willing to live the truth and tell it, even though it be at a great cost or sacrifice. The greater his love for truth and the stronger his desire to see truth prevail, the more of the true hero there is in him.

Again, he must be unselfish. The man who lives for self alone, whose ambition is to achieve greatness regardless of what it costs others, is not only a miserable wretch, but he has no element of the hero. On the other hand, he who is considerate of others when opportunities for self aggrandizement are presented has much of the hero in him.

A great deal may also be said of those who go through life pursued by difficulties and discouragements, yet always hopeful and patient and even having a word of cheer and encouragement for those with whom they come in contact. We look about us and see those who suffer pain, those who go through life with maimed

bodies, knowing little of life's happiness, joy or pleasure, yet never permit a word of complaint to cross their lips.

Almost daily we are brought face to face with a child who perhaps will never experience the blessing and enjoyment which may be had as a result of a sound and healthy body, yet upon her face there is visible a look of patient suffering such as can not be described by words, and we see a calm resignation upon her brow which puts to shame many of maturer years.

Thus we see that it is not only among the older ones that we find heroes, uncrowned though they may be, but all about us in childhood we see these little martyrs shining forth and inspiring their elders to better and nobler manhood and womanhood.

True heroism has its own reward. It brings with it a peace and happiness which approach almost to the Divine. There comes from it a consciousness of right done which can be obtained in no other way. It elevates man to a higher plane of life than he could otherwise attain to. In short, it makes man better and truer and nobler than he could otherwise be. Is it not therefore worth our best efforts to go forth day after day with that band of heroes, unrecognized as such, perhaps, who are not only happy themselves, but who are spreading hope, cheer and happiness to others? May we all march steadily forward, bravely battling with life's difficulties and finally come off conquerors. With this aim in life we shall surely succeed in our mission of spreading peace, happiness and harmony where sadness, woe and discord before reigned, and then we shall have the satisfaction of time well spent, life well lived and of talent well used. G. G. F., '07.

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INITIATION IN COLLEGE.

My first year in college was marked by many thrilling happenings, but none that could quite equal the one of which I am about to write.

It was a beautiful night in autumn. The moon shining through the leafless trees added a charm that was indescribable to the scene. I was walking along completely absorbed in thought, when, suddenly, I was aroused from my reverie by feeling a hand on my shoulder. I looked up and beheld a man masked and holding something white in his hand. "Take," was all he said, and

then disappeared. When I arrived at my room I tore open the envelope and read the following:

"Dear Sir—The boys most respectfully request you to be present at their second annual meeting to be held tomorrow evening. An excellent program has been prepared, the main attraction being a funeral. A committee has been appointed to wait upon you, and will escort you to our meeting place."

To say I was surprised would be putting it too mildly. Who were these boys, and what sort of an entertainment was the funeral they spoke of? Being a firm believer in the old adage, "Never cross a bridge till you come to it," I tried to put the affair out of my mind and get a good night's sleep. I had been sleeping for about an hour when I was suddenly awakened by the report of a pistol just outside of my door. I sprang to the floor and called out in a loud voice, "who's there?" No answer came. "Who's there?" I shouted again. This time I was more fortunate and was answered by a deep groan.

I flew to the door, threw it open, and rushed out, right into the midst of a crowd of—well, I guess you would call them spirits. They were dressed in long white robes. Over their shoulders hung numerous skulls and bones, which rattled horribly when they moved. Their faces were concealed by white masks. As I stood staring in amazement at the sight which met my eyes, the air was filled with groans—deep, despairing groans—such as only those from the lower world could utter. With a sudden rush I tried to reach my room and lock the door, but in vain. At my first move I was seized by one of the spirits, and never till my dying day will I forget that squeeze. I was suffocating; my eyes began to bulge from my head; my limbs trembled and my brain began to whirl. Just then the pressure on my throat and chest began to relax and once again I could breathe. One application was enough and I stood ready to submit myself to the spirits.

With slow, solemn words one who seemed to be the leader spoke: "Sir—You are hereby notified to appear at vault number three in Trinity Cemetery inside of ten minutes. We trust you will give us no trouble by trying to escape. You are watched. Go!" I began to object, and begged to be allowed to don more than my night clothes, but as I saw the same great form coming toward me with open arms, I gave in and started.

Owing to my extreme modesty, and the fact that my wearing

apparel was rather abbreviated, I took the shortest path through the back streets and was fortunate in not meeting anyone. Several times I was tempted to make a break and run, but the appearance now and then of a white form, standing perfectly still and pointing in the direction of the cemetery, made this impossible. At last I came in sight of old Trinity church and in a short time I had climbed over the fence and started for the vault.

Here my troubles began in earnest. I had taken but a dozen steps, when in the distance I heard such hideous cries that my hair stood on end. All about me, on every side, the white tomb stones loomed up like spectres. The sharp stones and acorns lying on the ground hurt my bare feet and I would have given most anything for a pair of shoes.

On. on I went over stones and rose bushes and graves, till at length I struck the path leading to the vault. Now things began to be more lively, for occasionally I found myselflying prone on the ground, and on looking to see what had caused the fall would find a thin wire stretched across my path. The air was full of strange sounds. Never had the wind sighing in the branches seemed so terrible. The sound of my own bare feet in the leaves was like the tramp of an army. The snapping of a twig under my feet was the report of a cannon. Around the next curve in the path was the vault. But, horrors! that curve! Here the lifeless body of a man had been found a few days before. The papers had been full of the mystery, but never until now had I thought of this curve. I approached with trembling limbs, and just as I entered the deep shadow made by the trees a bright red light blazed up from the end of the tomb stone, and there lay before me the body of a man. Every detail was the same as had been printed in the papers. The black clothes, his head on the grave, the bloody face and staring eyes compared exactly with the newspapers' descriptions. My limbs refused to support me longer, and I was sinking to the ground when I was pounced upon by a league of devils. They pinched, pounded and hammered me until my fright turned into anger and with the strength of Hercules I began to throw them off. I succeeded in knocking four so flat that they were unable to rise without aid. There is strength in numbers, and in the short space of about two seconds I was out of the fight. Strong arms picked me up and swift fingers placed a bandage over my eyes, and I was being carried. Soon my captors stopped. I

heard them knock at a door and then we were admitted to the place. They put me on the floor and removed the covering from my eyes. We were in a vault, I could tell this from the dampness and mouldy smell of the place. A lamp was hung from the center of the roof and its pale light added horror to the place. In the middle of the floor, under the lamp, was a bright spot, but farther back the dark shadows wrapped the walls and corners in gloom. I peered into the darkness and could just make out the ledge on which the coffins were laid. On one side there was a casket just recently placed there, it seemed, for there were flowers upon it. I looked for those who had brought me here, but could not see them.

As I stared, wondering what it all meant, my attention was attracted by a slight noise coming from a niche just above my head. I looked up. Were my eyes deceiving me? The lid of the coffin in that niche was raising. Slowly, slowly it rose, until with a crash it fell against the wall. I was too amazed to move and stood there as a head began to appear. Up, up it came, until I beheld the hollow eyes and leering grin of a skeleton. It sat up for a moment and then with rattling bones, it stood. Out over the edge of the coffin it stepped, then with a jump it landed lightly on the floor a short distance from me. With a profound bow it began to approach; while I, having no desire for a closer acquaintance began to retreat. It advanced to the edge of the bright spot made by the lamp, and with another bow said, "welcome to the feast," whereupon the room began to fill with spirits, clad in the same manner as those who visited me in my room.

They formed in a circle around the skeleton, knelt down and touched their foreheads to the floor three times. Then they placed it on a rock projecting from the wall. It raised its arm and the bony finger pointed to the opposite wall where lay the coffin with the flowers. The spirits seemed to understand what it meant for they at once took down the casket, placed it on the floor and removed the lid. There stretched out in the sweet sleep of death lay a little child. Its face beautiful as a dream, and the golden hair about its pale brow seemed a crown of glory to honor the dead. The little hands folded over the breast held a bouquet from which all the sweetness had not yet departed. Such a child must surely be with the angels.

While I stood gazing the spirits had not been idle. They had

rolled a large stone up to the coffin and bade me sit down. I obeyed. Then a knife was placed in my hand with the simple announcement, "eat." "What am I to eat? I don't see anything but this corpse," I exclaimed. Then in muffled tones the spirits spoke in chorus, "Noble Prep., partake." I shuddered at the thought of touching the child, yet, as I remembered my former experience with these spirits, I knew it was best to obey. "For mercy's sake some of you do the carving and I'll do the best at eating." A spirit advanced, took the knife from my hand, bared the breast of the child and plunged the knife in up to the handle. As the knife grated against the bones, and cut out a rib, all the spirits uttered such exclamations of delight that the old skeleton shook his bones in joy.

They handed me the meat and commanded me to eat. The first bite was enough. If you have ever tasted a piece of beefsteak cut open and filled with flour, butter, molasses, soap and numerous other doubtful elements, you can imagine what the flesh of that child was like. As I chewed that bite a feeling of sickness came over me. I longed to be by myself, to have no spectators witness my wry face. Somehow I managed to swallow it and thereby gained my victory. I was excused from partaking further, but there was one more trial. They led me to the other side of the vault and there administered the oath of allegiance, consisting mostly of a promise not to report the affair to the faculty. Then to prove my good will and faith I was ducked in a barrel of water three times. They pulled me out, choking and gasping for breath, and after a good rub down, permitted me to put on my clothes, which some one had kindly brought.

My initiation was over. The spirits took off their robes and masks and the very first one to appear in human form was my room-mate. After much hand shaking and good wishes we returned to my room where the rest of the boys had prepared a spread.

Here the secret of my initiation was exposed: "The affair at the curve near the vault was accomplished by a little red fire and clever acting on the part of my room-mate. The skeleton was borrowed the night before from the college, and with a few wires made to perform its feats. The beautiful child in the coffin was a wax figure kept for such occasions as this. The breast was hollow and stuffed with meats prepared as I have stated, and was

covered over with Plaster of Paris. Breaking through this was what sounded like grating of bones. The little imperfections in arrangement were fully supplied by my imagination. Although it seemed funny enough when the joke had been explained, nevertheless I always shudder when I think of eating that poor child in the vault.''

J. H. K., 'o8.

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GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of Protestantism, in the Thirty Years' War, is not placed in the very foremost rank among the shapers of the world's history, but one is confident in saying that the history of Modern Europe would have shaped itself quite otherwise except for him. He accomplished a work in Europe that remains; a work that no other man could or would have accomplished. So far as we are able to see, the Reformation would have been crushed in Germany, except for him, and if it would have been crushed in Germany, it certainly would have been in all Northern Europe, with the exception of Eugland.

Gustavus Adolphus was the eldest son of Duke Charles and Christina Christina was the granddaughter of Luther's friend, Phillip, the Magnanimous of Hesse, and thus Gustavus's hereditary Vasa Protestantism may be said to have been reinforced from the maternal side.

In the same year that Sigismund was first recognized King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus was born, December 9, 1594. The family of which he was the flower and crown was a gifted one. That the child had been skillfully taught we may conclude from the fact that at the age of 12 he spoke Latin, German, Dutch, French and Italian; he also had a sufficient knowledge of Greek. But, dear as were the liberal arts to him, there was something that was dearer still, and at an early age he displayed his preference. The age was a warlike one. The great religious wars brought on by the Reformation, had only as yet been partially fought out.

This was the largest and most terrible war which Northern Europe has seen. Germany was tortured, torn to pieces, and lay prostrate at the feet of the Emperor and of Wallenstein, his terrible commander. Few kings have indeed ever inherited a kingdom in a more critical condition. It was in this extremity that God raised up a helper for the suffering members of the Reformed Faith in Germany, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. When in the year 1611 he ascended, at his father's death, the Swedish throne, being then in his eighteenth year, he found an exhausted treasury and no less than three wars upon his hands. But the vigor of his character and his various acquirements compensated the disadvantage of his youth.

These wars—one with Denmark, one with Russia and one with Poland—in which Gustavus had engaged, were once famous, though obscure and lost to memory now, and thus it came to pass that the eyes of the suffering members of the Reform Faith in Germany were more and more turned toward the youthful King of Sweden.

As early as 1624-5, Gustavus almost drew himself into the struggle, having accepted the directorate of a league which was to embrace all the Protestant powers of Northern Europe. At the last moment Christian, of Denmark, outbid him; whereupon Gustavus withdrew altogether from the league. But Christian, of Denmark, having failed, was displeased, and did not conceal his displeasure, that another should reap honor where he alone had reaped shame.

In the year 1630 Gustavus was invited by the German Protestants to join the league against the Emperor. After a long and hindered journey he landed at the mouth of the Oder. Himself the first on shore, Gustavus fell at once upon his knees and poured out his soul in earnest prayer. Working and praying went ever hand in hand with him. The army that Gustavus brought with him seems to us ridiculously unequal to the work he had undertaken. Even the Emperor and his friends regarded Gustavus Adolphus as nothing that need cause them any disquietude.

Even after Gustavus had landed in Germany, Wallenstein was dismissed and his army divided between Tilly and Ferdinand, thus leaving the field open to Gustavus.

The city of Magdeburg being besieged and entirely destroyed by Tilly, aroused and excited the Protestant Princes. The electors of Bradenburg and Saxony now united their forces with those of the Swedish King. Gustavus advanced at once into the heart of Germany and on the vast plains of Leipsic defeated Tilly, the victor of more than twenty battlefields.

At the death of Tilly, Wallenstein was again given command of the army of the Empire. Wallenstein marching rapidly north, took Leipsic and began to burn and destroy after his old fashion. Gustavus followed him and overtaking him at Lutzen, there fought the second and last pitch battle in Germany, there crowning a hero's life with a hero's death.

Gustavus Adolphus was in the ripe prime of manhood, only 38 years old when he died. Thus taken from all the possibilities that seemed to be in store for him, and left a name, than which few indeed shine with a purer and brighter lustre in the firmament of fame.

A. M. B., 'o6.

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BOOK NOTES.

Jean Paul Richter, whom the Germans rightly name "the only," says "Luther's words are half battles."

Judged by his manifold epoch-making services, Martin Luther was the greatest man that ever lived.

In a school like Susquehanna University, which has meant so much in the development of the Lutheran church in America, and which, we believe, will mean much more in its further development, it is especially fitting that there should be a fine collection of Lutherana.

Among recent interesting additions to our Lutherana, are four volumes of Dr. Lenken's Standard Edition of Luther's Works, three lives of Luther, the volume on the Reformations in Cambridge History Series, medals, pictures, etc.

No one should leave S. U. without a good knowledge of the life and services of this incomparable man, whose services made his own and all succeeding times greatly different and greatly better than they would otherwise have been.

Rev. Geo. Scholl, D. D., has presented to the library twenty-five volumes of the Eclectic Magazine, and twenty-five books. Among the latter is a very interesting edition of Luther's Commentary on the Galatians, as originally printed in England, 1575, with a preface by the Bishop of London.

Rev. M. J. Firey, D. D., of Springfield, O., has made a distinct contribution to the questions of the salvation of infants and the

capacity of infants for faith, in his excellent volume on Infant Salvation.

The excellent sets of President Roosevelt's and of E. A. Poe's works are welcome additions to the library.

F. P. M.

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RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Divine Ruler of the Universe, to remove from among us our talented and beloved friend and classmate, Louis J. Wetmore, therefore, in view of the loss we have sustained, and the still heavier loss occasioned to his respected relations, be it

Resolved, That the members of this class, 1908, hereby desire to express their sense of bereavement and grief from the loss of one of their most faithful and most gifted members, and to record the enjoyment and profit which they have long had in the genial social qualities, and the brilliant intellectual acquirements of the deceased.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members of this class.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and near friends of our late beloved associate, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to that Divine Power which, though sometimes inscrutible in its dispensations, yet doth all things well; feeling sure that to them, as to us, there is comfort in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and manly in all respects, but was also a devoted and consistant Christian.

Resolved, That a token of our sorrow for the death of our friend, the colors of our class be draped for thirty days.

Resolved, That the secretary of this class is instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to The Susquehanna, and also to the sister of the deceased, as a testimonial of our grief and sympathy.

For the class-GEO. B. PIFER, Chairman.

C. W. SHAEFFER,

E. C. MUSSER.



THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

"Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee,
And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."—TENNYSON.

Christmas Day was a mile stone for Trinity Lutheran church, Sunbury, Pa., of which E. M. Gearhart, '06, is pastor. This is a small congregation, and has recently built a handsome little church and dedicated it on Christmas Day. L. M. Daubenspeck, '06, preached a New Year's sermon for Mr. Gearhart the following Sabbath.

The photographer consented to take the picture of the Theological students Friday, Jan. 13. All went well. Price watched the "nozzle."

E. M. Morgan, '07, our bachelor brother, has made for himself a reputation as basket ball official. His judicial eye gives satisfaction to both visitors and home team.

Paul Ketterman, '06, returned very late from his Christmas vacation.

Coach Teufel, '07, officiated at a championship basket ball game at Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 25.

President Focht attended the funeral of Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., a member of the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary faculty, Jan. 13, 1905. We feel that a great man has been taken from us. Though he be of another institution, we have learned to love and reverence him, for his great and noble work for the Lutheran church.

The following was January's supply schedule:

Millersburg, Pa., Jan. 8, U. A. Guss, '05.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, U. A. Guss, '05.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 1, R. H. Bergstresser, '06.
Berrysburg, Pa., Jan. 15, Wm. Price, '05.
McClure, Pa., Jan. 15, and 22, H. O. Reynolds, '05.
Oak Grove, Pa., Jan. 15, F. H. Schrader, '06.
Troxelville, Pa., Jan. 29, F. H. Schrader, '06.
Hartleton, Pa., Jan. 22, P. H. Pearson, '05.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 15 and 22, M. H. Fischer, '05.

M. H. Fischer also preached in the College church Jan. 29, where he conducted mid-week services.

Dr. Manhart attended a meeting of the Deaconess Board at Baltimore, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Morgan, '07, and Ritter, '07, were elected to represent the seminary on the Athletic Board of the University.

> The north wind's cutting blast, When swift and keen it blows, Makes "kerchief" shrink, it seems, And larger grow the nose.

> > C. P. S., '07.



COLLEGE NOTES.

William Rinehart spent Sunday, January 22, with his parents, near Sunbury.

J. W. Shaffer visited friends in Williamsport on Sunday, January 22.

Clay Whitmoyer was on the sick list for a few days recently. We are glad to note his recovery.

Wm. W. Fox, of Danville, was a visitor at S. U. on January 26-27.

Memorial services were held in the College Chapel on Sunday evening, January 8, in memory of Louis Wetmore, who died here during the Christmas vacation. Mr. Wetmore was a member of the class of '08. He was also a member of Philo Literary Society. His death occurred on December 31, 1904. While at school he contracted sore throat, which developed into tonsilitis and resulted in his death. Mr. Wetmore was a student of industrious habits. As a friend he was loyal and kind. As a Christian, consistent. His work on the Reserve football team was commendable, his positian being full-back. Remarks reflecting the high esteem in which he was held by the Faculty were made by Rev. J. B. Focht, D. D. J. W. Shaffer, in tender and touching words, spoke of the esteem in which he was held by his classmates. Truly from our midst has gone an intelligent, Christian student.

I. S. Sassaman visited his parents at New Berlin on January 29. The Sophomore class held their banquet at Park Hotel, Williamsport, on January 5. All the members report a delightful time, but regret the absence of the "Freshies." Prof. and Mrs.

H. A. Allison were chaperons. On their return Miss Shollenberger entertained her classmates at dinner at her home in Montgomery. After a sumptuous dinner and a pleasant afternoon they returned to resume their studies.

Charles Geise was a Sunbury visitor on January 13.

John Houtz met with an unfortunate accident recently. While in the gymnasium he had his nose fractured.

There is no reason why the students of Susquehanna should not be strong and healthy. With the large and well equipped "Gym" abundant means for exercise and muscular development are within reach of all. The "Gym" classes, under the able directorship of M. H. Fischer, are well attended.

G. G. F., 'o7.



PREPARATORY.

The winter term has opened with bright prospects. There are more students in the Academy than ever before. We feel that it is accomplishing its purpose, by giving a good elementary education.

Among the new members are Miss Bertha and Mr. Clyde Maneval, of Liberty, and Mr. Sautiago Rodriguez, of Sagua La Grande, Cuba. He is studying chiefly the English language.

We are sorry to lose one of our classmates, Miss Rine, who will study only music in the Conservatory.

Miss Rinehart went home over Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 21 and 22, to play "cook" during her parents' absence.

Mr. William Snyder is rooming in the boys' dormitory this term, instead of going home every evening.

J. A. B., '09.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

"There is a saying that life without music would be a desert, but music without life would be still worse."

On Wednesday, January 18, a class recital by the beginners was very creditably given in Seibert Hall.

We are proud of the fact that Jos. Shaffer, the Center of the University basket-ball team, is a Conservatory man.

The Musical Union has begun rehearsing "The Hallelujah"

chorus from "The Messiah," by Handel, and "Spring and Love" by Greger. The progress is very good. Several new members have been added since the winter term opened. Among those we welcome are Misses Sadie Whitmer, Edith Potter, Nell Forgey, Ethel Schoch, Kahler and William Snyder.

The following program was well rendered on January 26, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Seibert Memorial Hall:

IMOZART	Concert Rondo in D	MajorT	wo Pianos			
	Miss Luella Werkheiser,	1st Piano.				
	Miss Edith M. Wittmer,	2nd Piano.				
2.—Denza						
Miss Poetha Maneyal						

	miss beitha maneyar	
3.—Denza	Neapolitan Boat Song	Vocal Duet
	Misses Stetler and Womeldo	orf
4MASON	Prelude in F	Pianoforte
	Miss Marie W. Snyder.	
Сноріп	, .	••••••

	Miss Marie W. Snyder.	
5.—HASTINGS	For Love of You	Song
	Miss Helen Womeldorf	
6.—HENSCHEL	No More	Song
	Miss Luella Werkheiser.	

7.—K	ARGANOFFBerceuse	Piano	forte
	Miss Ida Maneval.		
8F	HAVDN With Verdure Clad ("Creation") Re	ec. &	Aria

	Miss Liman Stetler.
9.	-STERN The Little ThiefSong
	Miss Ida Maneval

10MAYER	Etude	Melodique	Pianoforte
	Miss Edith	M. Whittmer.	
II (IJnknown)	Life's Dr	eam Is O'er	Vocal Duet

Misses Ida and Bertha Maneval.	
12ST. SAENSMarche HeroiqueTwo P	ianos
Miss Bertha M. A. Meiser, 1st Piano	

E. Edwin Sheldon, 2nd Piano

13.--GEIBEL......Male Quartet

Messrs. Fischer, Whitmoyer, Sheldon and Allenbach.



SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Man's progress, however, is due to the fact that God created him with an immortal mind, which, in these days of great educational facilities is being wonderfully developed.

January now finds us, after vacation, back to work again.

The new students enrolled this term are as follows: Misses

Anna Potter, Rose Rogers, Messrs. J. Bulick, J. D. Breneman, George Peters, Granville Bixler and Solomon Gunzburger.

Mr. Claude Smith, an old student, has returned to finish his course.

Prof. Reno has taken up his duties as principal in this department. We all wish him much success.



CLIONIAN.

The sessions of Clio are well attended, and a good, hearty spirit is shown on the part of all members to make the programs interesting and attractive. This is the proper attitude for each member to assume, for by each doing his part the society is bettered and the individual benefited.

There was no meeting of society Jan. 6, on account of the church services.

The constitution has been printed in an attractive and neat form and is being distributed to the members.

During the month the society has been favored by several musical selections by Misses Rothrock and Werkheiser.

The original orations, "The Rise and Fall of Rome," by O. E. Sunday, "The Golden Menace," by Bingaman, and "A Pillow of Stones," by Thos. Uber, were much enjoyed.

A goodly number of Clios and friends were present at the interesting session of Jan. 27. The program had been especially arranged with reference to the noted Gustavus Adolphus, who was a leader in early Protestantism and is a favorite at Susquehanna, one of the halls being named in his honor. The program was as follows:

Paper—"Gustavus Adolphus," Miss Beaver. Debate—"Resolved, that the military achievements of Gustavus Adolphus deserve more credit in history than those of Napoleon Bonaparte." Affirmative, Guss, Barry; negative, Whitmoyer, Bingaman. Vocal solo, Miss Werkheiser; select oration, Henderson; original oration, Ritter; piano duet, Misses Rothrock and Werkheiser; select oration, Young; piano solo, Miss Rothrock; herald, Hoover.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

The regular weekly meeting of Philo was called to order by President Morgan on Friday evening, Jan. 20. After a short business meeting, the program for the evening was rendered, Miss Grace Jacobs read an essay on "The Art of Conversation." Miss Jackson recited an eulogy on the death of our departed member, Mr. Wetmore. The eulogy was an original production, and showed marked literary ability. Mr. Sassaman entertained the society by giving illustrations of "The Funny Side of Life." This feature of the program was novel and greatly appreciated. "Current News of the Past Week," was read by Curran, Jr. Mr. App then read a selection showing the terrible punishment inflicted by a guilty conscience. The debate was the principal feature of the evening. The subject was, Resolved, That eight hours should constitute a day's work. Affirmative, Sassaman, Curran; negative, Fleck, Harris. Judges decided in favor of the affirmative. An extempore speech was given by Harris.

As this was the last meeting under the old officers, an election was held, which resulted as follows: President, Fox; vice-president, Keyes; secretary, Miss Shollenberger; critics, Bergstresser and Schrader; pianist, Miss Maneval; monitor, Curran, Jr.; editor of Philo, Miss Jackson; assistant editor, Curran, Sr. The president appointed Schrader as chaplain. The resolution committee consists of Showers, Fleck, Curran, Sr. All the officers elected were present for installation, and the society is fully organized. After devotional exercises by the chaplain, the meeting adjourned to meet one week hence.

R. H. B., '06, SEM.

+ + +

Y. W. C. A.

The annual Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. reception held in Seibert Hall January 7, 1905, was a very pleasant event and enjoyed by all present.

We are sorry that some of our members have not returned since the last vacation. Our best wishes go with them.

President A. May Guss led the first meeting this year. Her topic was "Opportunities," in which showed the advantage and usefulness of the Y. W. C. A. work in our college.

Since Miss Trench has not returned to school, Miss Werkheiser has been appointed leader of her Bible class.

The following committees were appointed for this term:

Devotional Committee—Margaret Rothrock, Ida Maneval, Angelina Jackson.

Financial Committee—Nell Rupley, Mary Rinehart and Rebecca Brenneman.

A. M. B., '06.

+ + +

Y. M. C. A.

A new year has been begun. Each day of it brings to us golden opportunities. Will we avail ourselves of these, or will we let them pass? Once gone, they will never return, but, if utilized who can tell what the outcome will be.

The interest manifested in the Y. M. C. A. indicates progress. Everyone seems to be in active service, and is willing to discharge the duties involved upon him.

Prof. E. M. Morgan gave us a very interesting and instructive talk on the subject of missions, January 18.

Rev. C. R. Botsford, of Northumberland, was to address the meeting January 28, but on account of a wreck in the railroad yards at Sunbury he was unable to reach here until just at the close of the meeting. Although the meeting was continued for a short time and he gave us a brief outline of his discourse.

The annual reception of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. was held in Seibert Hall on the evening of January 7. The Hall was decorated in a beautiful and artistic manner. Nothing was left undone that could have added to the pleasure of the evening. After the reception committee had performed their formal duties, all joined in a "grand march" for a short time. Following this an "advertisement contest" was presented, at the close of which the prize was awarded to Miss Foster, of Selinsgrove, Pa. The following program was then rendered:

Cornet Solo	Fleck
Reading	Swank
Piano Solo	Miss Rothrock
Reading	Miss Krall
Vocal DuetMisses	Werkheiser and Maneval

The remainder of the evening was given over to the refresh.

ment committee. The evening passed quickly and everyone present seemed to have enjoyed the exercises very much.

O. E. S., '06.

+ + +

ALUMNI NOTES.

'63. Dr. Stephen W. Owen, pastor of our Lutheran church in Hagerstown, Md., and president of the Board of Directors of the University, was in Selinsgrove, on the 24th and 25th of January, looking after the interests of our alma mater.

'72, x. Hon. Dimner Beeber is one of the leading attorneys of Philadelphia. He has served with great credit as a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

'75. Rev. F. H. Leisenring has recently celebrated the fifteenth annivarsary as pastor of the First Lutheran church of Chambersburg, Pa.

'75, x. Rev. I. N. Lenker, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., is one of the most energetic and best known Lutheran clergymen in America. He is president of the Lutheran Library Association, is the author of that very useful work, "Lutherans in All Lands," and is now bringing out a fine edition of Luther's Works in English. These works deserve a place in every Lutheran minister's library, and in every Lutheran home.

'75, x. Rev. Conrad Huber, D. D., pastor at Richmond, Ind., has one of the most important German-English pastorates in the General Synod. Dr. Huber excels as a catechist, and is able and energetic in all lines of church work.

'75. Rev. J. A. Flickinger, of Hartleton, Pa., has been suffering for some time from serious trouble with his eyes, and is even threatened with total blindness. He has been taking treatment at one of the Philadelphia hospitals, and we trust that this great affliction may be speedily removed, and that his useful services to the church may thereby be continued.

'84. On January 17, Mrs. Rev. J. M. Guss and son Walter, of Etna, Pa., arrived in Selinsgrove to spend a week or two at the home of her parents, the Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan R. Dimm.

'89. Rev. M. H. Havice was installed pastor of the Lutheran church of Montgomery, Pa., on Nov. 8, 1904. He has recently taken possession of the newly erected parsonage. His work in general is very promising.

'92. Rev. D. Upton Bair, who has for the past three years been pastor of the Memorial Lutheran church, of Harrisburg, Pa., was compelled through ill health to resign his pastorate. Upon urgent and repeated medical advice, he will reluctantly lay aside the active duties of his chosen calling, and expects to take up some work along another line which will be less confining in its nature, and which, we trust, will make possible his early and complete recovery. During his three years' labor in this field he has doubled his membership and leaves the church with an enrollment of over 500 members. This is a praiseworthy record, and it is to be greatly regretted that it must now be closed.

'98. On the evening of January 27 Rev. Chauncey R. Botsford, of Northumberland, Pa., gave a very good though brief address to the College Y. M. C. A. The brevity of the same was due to the late arrival of the train, which was detained by a wreck. Ever since his graduation he has been laboring with marked suc-

cess in his present pastorate.

'99. A memorable day was the 8th of December for the Lutheran Mission of Wilmerding, Pa. It was the day of the dedication of their new church. With unpretentious, yet determined effort, Rev. H. C. Michaels has faithfully labored amid many discouragements, and now at the end of a four years' pastorate, has great reason to rejoice, in that he has been privileged to see his endeavors crowned with success in the dedication of a new church. The poetic genius of pastor Michaels was turned to good account in rendering the dedication services interesting and attractive, since the words of the hymns used were of his own composing. His work is now firmly established, and we predict for him a bright future in Wilmerding. Little in stature, but great in achievements.

'02. For the fifth time hath cupid been successful amid the supposedly invulnerable ranks of the "Naughty Twos." 'Tis with gloomy forebodings that we behold another of our stalwarts fall at the thrust of the fatal arrow and thereby renounce the sacred vows of single-blessedness, since it forces upon us the awful question: Who's next? But so goes the world, and it is ours but to record. Therefore, be it known to you, dear reader, that during the holiday season at the close of the year 1904, William Stauffer took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Edna Bergestresser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bergstresser, of Selinsgrove, Pa.

U. A. G., '05, SEM.



ATHLETICS



Samuel Stauffer, of the Commercial Department was elected Captain of the 1905 'Varsity basket-ball team. Stutzman's non-return to school necessitated the election of another man. Stauffer was a guard substitute on last season's team and this year showed splendid form which gained him the honor.

The following men constitute the various Athletic Advisory Committee: Basket-ball, Prof. H. A. Allison and O. E. Sunday; football, Prof. E. M. Brumgart and Clay Whitmoyer; baseball, Prof. G. E. Fisher and E. M. Morgan.

John Houtz, '08, was recently elected assistant football manager. G. G. Fox, the former assistant has resumed the managership.

Smull, catcher on Susquehanna's 1900 baseball team, earned an "L' on Lafayette's football eleven last fall.

The basket ball season was opened on Jan. 14, with Milton High school. The visiting team had already played a half dozen match games, and were expected to make Susquehanna hustle. The latter did hustle, and ran up sixty-six points, and in addition performed the remarkable feat of shutting out their opponents. This feat speaks well for the defensive work of Captain Stauffer and Sunday. Shaffer's total of goals will doubtless be a record for some time to come in Susquehanna's basket ball. Following is the line-up:

SUSQUEHANNA.		MILTON.
Rinehart-Uber	Forward	Mervine
Pearson	Forward	Colvin, Capt.
Shaffer	Center	Tobias
Sunday	Guard	Moyer-Harmon
Stauffer, Capt	Guard	Doggett
Goals from field,	Rinehart, 6; Pearson, 8; Shaffer, 14	; Sunday, Uber,
Stauffer. Goals fro	m fouls, Rinehart, 2; Pearson, 2.	Fouls on Susque-
hanna, 4; on Milton,	6. Referee, Morgan.	

On Jan. 21 the 'Varsity team met Lock Haven Normal on the latter's floor. Susquehanna put up a hard contest, but the men were away off in shooting. This in a large measure was due to Lock Haven's baskets, which are suspended without banking

boards back of them. Rinehart led Susquehanna's scoring with two goals from the field and one from foul. Swank and Sunday each secured a basket. Logan did Normal's best work, though his playing was made easier through his opponent laboring with a sprained ankle. The final score was 26-9 in Normal's favor.

SUSOUEHANNA.		LOCK HAVEN.
~	73 1	
Kinenart	Forward	Snyder
Swank	Forward	Smith
Shaffer	Center	Logan
Sunday	Guard	Ketchem
Uber	Guard	Tobias

The Bucknell basket ball game with Susquehanna was cancelled by the former. The small-pox scare at Bucknell was the cause. Captain Stauffer has been laid up with a badly swollen arm due

to a small sore becoming inflamed from a cold.

Assistant Manager Henderson is arranging a schedule of games for the second team. The first contest will be played in the "gym" on February 11.

As Lehigh has cancelled the March 18th date, Manager Fleck hopes to secure Montoursville instead. Stutzman, last year's coach, is a forward on the Montoursville five and his appearance here, in itself will attract a large crowd.

C. T., '07, SEM.



The opportunity of a lifetime must be seized during the lifetime of opportunity.—*C. E. Newlin*.

There can be no high and holy living without high and holy thinking.—Dr. James McLeod.

There is a time we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.—Dr. Alexander.

I make the most of my enjoyments; and as for my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.—Southey.

God never takes aught from us without giving us something better. — F. B. Meyer.

God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world.—Browning.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, February, 1905.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

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CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief.
GRORGE G. FOX, '07, Locals and Personals.
WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.
URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.

PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.

JAS. M. UBER, '06. ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs.

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EDITORIAL



It was with much sadness that, upon their return from the Christmas vacation, the students learned of the death of Louis J. Wetmore, a fellow student. His sickness was brief, and his death

sudden and unexpected. Although he came to AN Susquehanna but last September, and in conse-. OBITUARY quence was intimately known only by a few, yet his presence is missed and his decease lamented by many. natural is the tendency of the human mind to place an estimate upon a life after its departure from the shores of time. deed, under such conditions the judgments are usually more deliberate and just. Mr. Wetmore's life has been weighed by his fellow students, and the balance immediately gave evidences of great worth.

Being a member of the Freshman class, he was esteemed by his classmates and professors for his intellectual ability and earnestness. As a member of the church and the college Y. M. C. A., he was a consistent Christian and a daily student of the Bible. Those who were in close association with him say that the dominating

aim of his life seemed to be that of helping others, while no task with that end in view was irksome. In his literary society he was active, grasping every opportunity for self-culture and development. During the foot ball season the reserve team claimed him as an earnest player, as he was a lover of athletic sports.

His student career was pious. He did not defer doing good to some future time, but endeavored to make his college days abound in good and ennobling deeds. We know of no more fitting tribute to give to his memory than to state that no one who knew him can think of that untimely grave without feeling that his life was engaged in God's great plan of making the world better.



There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best shall come back to you.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind, And honor will honor meet; And a smile that is sweet will surely find A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave;
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—MADELINE S. BRIDGES.



Do what is right,
Right things in great and small,
Then, though the sky should fall,
Sun, moon, and stars, and all,
You shall have light.

We rise by things that are under our feet, By what we have mastered of good and gain, By the pride deposed, and the passion slain, And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

In Westminster Abbey the following inscription is underneath the Wesley portraits:

"God buries the worker, but carries on the work."

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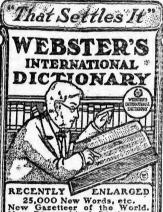
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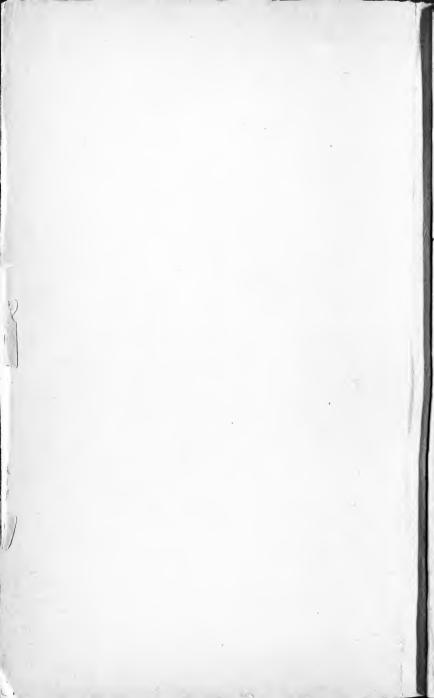
and ordered 50. That the decision was wise would be implied from their subsequent purchases of this make, until lately 268 have been bought. Now, when moving into its beautiful new building, the Conservatory looks over the Piano market again, and finding its choice still that of twenty years ago, orders 31 Ivers & Pond Pianos, making a total of 299, as follows:

1882		50	Pianos.	1805		20	Pianos.	
1844			4+	1896		15	4.5	
1886		17	6.6	1897		12	44	
1887			66	18,8			44	
1888		6	4.	1899		12	4+	
1889	i.	12	44	1890			44	
1890		72	44	1891			64	
18,4			4.6	1902			4.6	

Total 299 Pianos.

Can more conclusive evidence of continuity in sustaining and advancing an artistic standard be given than the above remarkable record? Ivers & Pond Pianos, embodying half a century's experience in scientific piano building were never so perfect as to-day. As exclusive representatives for their sale in this locality we invite your inspection of these remarkable instru-

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Mar 1905

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THE SUSQUEHANNA

ESTABLISHED 1891. 500 CIRCULATION.

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, March, 1905.



OUR GOLDEN PERIL.

Centuries have come and gone; empires have risen and fallen; civilization has progressed and in turn has been hampered; wealth and abundant resources accumulated in one age only to decay in the next; such is the history of the world.

What causes can be assigned for the fall of these once potent nations? Where lay the germ that brought repugnant conditions? Truly, time was a factor. Chance and circumstance were not all. "Nations have decayed," says Sumner, "but it has never been with the imbecility of age."

Had Athens, instead of enslaving her confederates of the Delian league, only been able to find out some way of retaining them as allies in an equal union—a great and, perhaps, almost impossible task in that age of the world—as head of the federated Greek race, she might have secured for Hellas the sovereignty of the Mediterranean, and the history of Rome might have ended with the first century of the Republic. Greatly as Pericles had exalted Athens, still by some of his measures he had sown the seeds of future evils. His system of payment for the most common services cast discredit upon labor, destroyed frugality, and fostered idleness, thus sapping the virtues and strength of the Athenian democracy.

Rome, the Imperial city, that mighty empire, whose power the world for centuries feared; the nation that boasted of purchasing her freedom, not with gold but with steel, yet contained in herself the germ that caused her downfall.

Early, the Romans worshipped virtue and honor as gods; they built two temples, which were so situated that none could enter the temple of honor without passing through the temple of virtue. Honor was more sought after than wealth. Times changed. Wealth became the surest passport to honor, and respectability was endangered by poverty. But, "Rome was Rome no more,"

when the imperial purple had become an article of traffic and when gold could purchase with ease the honors that patriotism and valor once secured only with difficulty.

Spain, with her American possessions, was at one time the richest and most powerful nation of Europe; but wealth induced luxury and idleness, whence came poverty and degradation. Such are some of the results of the past.

We, the American people, standing today on the threshhold of the twentieth century, feel proud to represent the greatest and richest people on the globe. And well may we feel thus; we are a powful republic not yet a hundred and thirty years old; the youngest and richest of all nations; a nation whose flag is everywhere respected; a nation whose resources are inexhaustible, and whose situation on this planet is unparalleled, both in being exempt from danger and in its possibilities to natural wealth.

But what has brought our grand republic to the present status? The components are many. Location was a factor; natural resources aided; labor led the advance; much credit is due to our constitution, to which an industrious people pay homage; but the resultant of all these may be expressed in the one word wealth.

Wealth, anything having value that can be given in exchange, or as Webster expresses it, "A comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; opulence; affluence; riches;" this is what has elevated America to her etherial standing as compared with other nations. It is a great force. As civilization increases, wealth has more meaning, and money, the medium of exchange, a larger representative power. Civilization multiplies wants, which money affords the means of gratifying. It contains mighty possibilities, both for good and evil. The latter usually is the result of misuse. To this we would give our attention.

It is not true that America, although today great and still rising higher in the balance of power and influence, may be nursing a germ, even though yet in its embryonic state, that will terminate in a period of unutterable woe? Is there any other way of judging the future but by the past and present conditions? And judging from these, thoughtful men may well exclaim that they behold omens of impending crisis of serious import. Can we realize the meaning of the expression, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof?"

The love of money is the besetting sin of the commercial peo-

ples, and runs in the very blood of the Anglo-Saxons, who are the great wealth creators of the world. This, "Root of all evil," is thrust into our midst for two reasons. First, wealth is more easily amassed here than anywhere else in the world; and, second, wealth means more, has more power here than elsewhere.

Every nation has its aristocracy. In most lands it is one of birth; in ours it is one of wealth. Here, a man may be born a peasant and die an aristocrat; in most countries this is impossible. We stand as high as we can build. It is the aim of one American to rise higher than another. If one succeeds by no other means, wealth will surmount him. Wealth purchases political distinction. Wealth corrupts our ballot box. It is corrupting our morals in many ways.

Sunday amusements of every kind—horse racing, base ball, theatres, beer gardens, steamboat and railroad excursions—are all provided because there is money in them. Licentious literature floods the land, poisoning the minds of the young and polluting their lives because there is money in it. Gambling flourishes in spite of the law, and actually under its license, because there is money in it. And that great abomination of desolation, that triumph of Satan, that more than ten Egyptian plagues in one—the liquor traffic—grows and thrives at the expense of every human interest, because there is money in it.

Wealth was intended to minister to life, to enlarge it; but when life becomes only a ministry to enlarge wealth, there is manifest perversion and degradation.

America, in her beginning, was poor; poverty was favorable to hardihood and industry; industry led to thrift and wealth; and wealth today is leading to what? I hear some one whispering, "Luxury," and believe me if you will, his thoughts are not vain thoughts. Wealth does lead to luxury, and luxury must sooner or later result in enervation, corruption and destruction. Livy says, "Avarice and luxury have been the ruin of every great state."

Again, another danger is the marked and increasing tendency toward a congestion of wealth. The enormous concentration of power in the hands of one man is unrepublican, and dangerous to popular institutions. Twelve decades ago, our forefathers, the framers of the Constitution, spent tedious hours aiming to secure the distribution of power. They were careful to make the several

departments—executive, legislative, judicia1—operate as checks on each other. An executive, chosen by the people and responsible to them, may exercise but little authority; and after a short period he must return it to them. But a money king may double, quadruple, centruple his wealth if he can. He may exercise vastly more power than the governor of his state; but he is irresponsible. Nor must he resign his power to the people. We have indeed some rich men who are an honor to our civilization; but the power of many millions too often finds its ways into strong and unscrupulous hands. We see the result of it daily.

Although America today is strong, she is tending toward materialism under the bane of wealth. Mammonism is becoming more and more intense and infatuated. Rome was never stronger in all seeming elements of power than at her fall. She had grown rich, and riches had corrupted her morals, rendered her effeminate, and made her an easy pray to the lusty barbarian of the North.

What we need in America is a preservation of a balance between our material power and our moral and intellectual powers; a greater weight in the scales of Christianity to overbalance mammonism; abstinence from luxury, more true application, ever bearing in mind that we too must harvest the fruits of the seeds we sow.

I. W. B., 'o6.



JULIET.

Beneath the sunny skies and balmy air of Italy, the land so conducive to the development of the emotional nature we find the fair Juliet lived. She imbued the spirit of the country and her life was as sweet and pure as the air she breathed. It was as modest and unassuming as a wild flower. In her life we do not find the intellectual ability of a Portia nor the artful scheming of a Lady Macbeth, but we are impressed by the sweetness of the disposition, the frankness of conduct, and the high ideal of love. She is the only daughter of a proud old aristocratic family. Mrs. Jamison says, "She and Romeo are in contrast with all about them. They are all love, surrounded by all hate, harmony surrounded by discord, all pure nature surrounded within the midst of polished and artificial high life." The wealth and splendor do not affect her character. They are not the things upon which

she has centered her life. Love, pure and constant, is the supreme element, "The passion is her state of being, and out of it she has no existance. It is the soul within her soul, the pulse within her heart."

She is introduced to us as a sweet and gentle maiden of fourteen years. Her beauty is described as being "too rich for use, for earth to dear." Her obedience to her parents is charming and shows the loving truthful nature. She is unlearned in worldly wisdom, yet we would not call her inexperience, ignorance. She was so pure herself that it was almost impossible for her to think evil existed. She had heard of falseness as is shown. When she said to Romeo, "If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully. But if thou meanst not well, I do beseech thee to cease thy suit." Her maiden fears are soon lost and absorbed in the depth and enthusiasm of her confiding love which says: "My bounty is as boundless as the sea; my love as deep; the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are infinite." When her soul was speaking aloud its thoughts of love and they were overheard by Romeo, she is too sincere to deny the truth and would not recall her words, unless Romeo think her too quickly won. Though she took the initiative in the love-making, we would not think her bold for through her love she showed the nobleness of her character.

When she receives the news of Romeo's banishment she is wild with anxiety and upbraids him for murdering Tybalt, but it is momentary censure, for a word from the nurse recalls her to herself and her love is renewed. She rises to the point of heroism when the marriage with Paris is forced upon her. Hudson says, "All her feelings as woman, a lover, and a wife are then thoroughly engaged and because her heart is all truth, therefore it stands a fixed necessity with her, either 'to live an unstained wife to her sweet love or die.' "She appealed to her father and mother and rejected by both turns in her anguish to the old nurse. Jamison says, "The moment that unveiled Juliet to the weakness and baseness of her confidant, is the moment that reveals her to After this we see her under a different aspect. fond, impatient, timid girl puts on the wife and woman. and suffering in every horrid form she is ready to brave without fear or doubt. The artifice to which she has recourse, which she is ever instructed to use in no respect impairs the beauty of the

character. We regard it with pain and pity but excuse it as the natural and inevitable consequence of the situation in which she is placed."

As maiden, wife and heroine Juliet is supreme and will ever be a character loved and admired by all who read the story of her life.

A. M. G., '05.



THE POWER OF THE PRESENT.

History teaches, through the characters and lives of its great men, that the truly successful man, the one who reaches the zenith of prosperity in life in whatever vocation he may be called, is always the man of decision and stability rather than the one of indecision and instability.

Men of ready decision, the ones who could decide grave questions in a moment, have left their names recorded on the pages of history, while others with perhaps greater intellects have sunken into oblivion.

The greatest generals of the world have distinguished themselves by their ability to grasp a situation, and to strike a blow at a critical moment.

Napoleon said that he defeated the Austrians because they did not know the value of five minutes; and this great warrior always laid much stress on a vital moment.

Many victories have been won by the decision of a commanding officer, just at a time when a hesitating moment would have turned the tide to defeat. Washington, being able to grasp a sitation at the right time, led his little band across the Delaware that Christmas night and won a victory, which perhaps otherwise would have been lost. He also was victorious the following day by escaping Cornwallis, who put off until tomorrow what he should have done today. Again he showed the same ability to decide quickly at New York when he out-generaled the British commander and saved his army from sure defeat.

And who can say that it was not this ability—being able to decide in a moment—that won our independence, and the great fame in which Washington has been ever afterwards held, and will be held to the end time?

It is an old saying that what can be done at any time is seldom

ever done at all. The best way to learn to swim is to plunge into the water, and not to stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and the dangers to be met. It will not do to put off 'til tomorrow what should be done today; indecision is a cheat, and procrastination is its forerunner. Procrastination and indecision become a disease if allowed to predominate over one's other powers, and the only remedy or cure for this disease is to be fully determined to decide quickly and with determination. Of course, no one should decide an important point without proper deliberation, but the time of deliberating should be limited to a proper length, and should not approach procrastination.

All men make great mistakes in deciding points of interest, and always will make mistakes; but the man who makes the most mistakes is generally the man who does not decide in due time, but hesitates and deliberates until opportunity has fled. As soon as one reaches the point where he feels that he has considered all the points, he should immediately decide; although the decision may not be just the best, yet his mistake in this cannot be so great a mistake as the error of putting off an action until it is too late.

Take the young man for example, when he reaches a certain age he begins to feel that he should choose some vocation for his life's work. He begins to meditate and study his abilities and disabilities. If he is not an exception to the general rule, he, no doubt, thinks of several vocations that he would like to follow. Perhaps he thinks he should like to enter the ministry, become a lawyer, or a carpenter, or perhaps he thinks of science or some other vocation. And here he begins to deliberate, and the longer he meditates, the more undecided he becomes. Many men have spent the greater part of their lives in this way; while if they had chosen one of the callings, although it might not have been the best one for them, they might have made life a grand success instead of a failure.

The saying may be true that many men are lawyers that would have made better farmers; and many are preachers that would have made better doctors and so on; but if the lawyer had not chosen his profession, or if the preacher had not chosen his profession neither one would likely have ever met with half the success in life that he did meet with. It is better to have even a wrong calling than to have none.

Our Saviour never condemned any man for having chosen the wrong vocation, if he was sincere and did his best in that calling, but he did condemn men for not having chosen any, as is to be seen in the parable of the talents. The present is the time for action, not tomorrow, for tomorrow never comes.

Every young man, then, should first consider well what his life's work is to be, and then be quick to decide what profession he is to follow. He had better decide on some calling and follow it, even though he might have done better at something else, than not to have any, and to go through life first at one thing and then another until life becomes irksome and a complete failure.

J. с. н., 'о₇.

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AN EVENING WITH TWO OLD HUNTERS.

Not everyone has had the pleasure of an opportunity to sit and enjoy the grateful warmth of a blazing wood fire on a long winter evening, while father and a companion of his juvenile days sit and recount their many hair-raising, blood-freezing, as well as successful hunting experiences. But such has been the happy experience of the writer in his evenings at home.

To best appreciate the events about which I am about to relate, the reader must first imagine himself in an old-fashioned country home occupying a chair near a large square table, upon which poises the reputable huge white pitcher filled to the brim with the clear and unadulterated juice of the apple. A little further down the table in a little group are the accustomed dishes of an evening at the farm house. One filled with the round, red, rosy fruit of the "baldwin" near the house; another with the snowy popcorn fresh from the popper; still another with hickorynuts, chestnuts, etc.

Just opposite you on the other side of the table sits father, now a man of seventy-three winters, and quite active for his age, and his boon companion, Robert Wilson, a man a few years his senior, also remarkably well preserved. These two are warmly conversing about their old time adventures when they were young; how they used to do the big slaughtering act on all sorts of game; stories that have become quite polished from much rolling.

If the reader will imagine himself with these surroundings, sitting with his chin in his hands and his elbows on the table, trying to digest an uninteresting production of the latest novelist, while the heat from the large wood stove in the corner is radiating comfortably upon his back, I will endeavor to reproduce, in a measure, the swing of the conversation of these two, one-time, famous hunters.

It is an evening after an ideal day for rabbit hunting with about two inches of snow and everything is still, Mr. Wilson has just called for an evening chat, and, after a few friendly greetings and all are comfortably seated as above stated, father remarks, "It has been a fine day for the hunters today, hasn't it Bob?"

"Yes, that it has; but don't you know, Wash., they don't kill game like we used to." "Well, I guess they don't," says father "Do you remember one day in the fall of sixtywith a smile. eight, a day just like this one, we started here at daylight with our rifles, and, by the way that is the only way to kill rabbits anyhow; well, we started down across the field here over to the swamp and down the other side of the meadow and when we came back about nine o'clock we had all the rabbits we could carry. think you had twelve and I had fourteen, and not one of them had a hair touched any place but the head. Nowadays they shoot these breech-loading shot guns and tear half the body away. and what they don't shoot away isn't fit to use. Why, I remember that day, I killed one running straight away from me, over two hundred steps by measure, and just took the top of his head right between the ears." "Yes, I can see him tumble yet," said Mr. Wilson laughing. "If a young fellow would make a shot like that these days he would have his name in all the papers of the state."

"Your mentioning that day reminds me of the day we were out for deer, the time Bill Hively had borrowed my rifle and I had to go all the way out there after it before daylight. Well we started in at the old Indian turkey path, you remember, and parted, one taking one side of the path and the other the other. I went up the right side until I got up to the lookout and there I climbed up on a high stump to look for you, and away out along the ridge about a mile away I saw a buck and a doe coming toward me. I knew their path came just near a large oak just a few steps from where I was standing, so I just stepped behind the tree and watched them coming, I could see them every step of the way. The buck was about two hundred yards ahead of the doe and they

were both coming on an easy skip, well I had plenty of time to overcome the buck fever, and I calmy cocked my rifle and about the time the buck got within thirty yards of me I stopped him with a, bah! He stood looking right at me; I pulled down on him and I could see a hole right through him, but when I pulled the cap merely snapped. I put on another quickly and tried it again, but it would not go; then the buck loped on down the path as though nothing had happened. I quickly put on the third cap and as the doe came along I stopped her on the same spot and pulled, but it would not fire. Well, you can imagine my feelings then. I took the ramrod and bored the load out, and here I found that Bill Hively had a wad of paper in before putting the powder in. Then after loading up again I started out along the mountain to find you, and as we were coming down the mountain we came to a patch of laurel; the thought just struck me that those deer might be in those thickets.

"I didn't mention my luck to you but suggested that we separate to go through the thicket, and sure enough when we were nearly through, out went both of the deer. I called to you to take the buck and I tamed the doe; bringing her down on the spot. I remember you laughed at me for killing mine, because you shot the buck and he ran all the way down the mountain and within forty yards of Jeff Deihl's barn before he dropped, while I had to carry mine down the mountain. Then we got Jeff to haul them home for us on the promise that we would give him the buck's horns."

"Yes," says father, "and they were as fine a pair of five prongs as ever I laid my eyes on. I was over to his son Bill's place the other day and he showed them to me and asked if I ever saw them before. You know his father had told him where he got them."

Here they would each take a glass of cider and "Uncle Bob," as I have learned to call him, would remark that it was about his bed time. Yet would not proceed any further toward going home, but would relate another experience of a fox chase when the fox ran for half a mile on the top rail of an old fashioned stake and rider fence in order to foil the dogs, and how old Duke, his fine old fox hound, would take his trail as rapidly as when he was on the ground, and bring him back to where he started him only to be killed by his trusty rifle.

Then another glass of cider, an apple or two, and he would tell

a story of Jake Breon being out in the woods one day waiting for his hounds to circle a fox; while standing under a large oak tree he heard something stir in the leaves behind him; on looking around he found it to be a stick too crooked to lie still.

On this he would take his hat and cane and start for home, leaving you to enjoy a hearty laugh all to yourself.

J. w. s., '08.

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PROF. W. W. RENO.

Prof. W. W. Reno has recently been elected Principal of the School of Business. Born in Lawrence County he was educated at Bridgewater Academy and Beaver College, Beaver, Pa. He also graduated from the S. W. S. N. School, California, Pa. Following this he taught in the common schools of Beaver and Allegheny Counties. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Beaver County bar in 1888. Soon after this he returned to teaching and was principal of Mifflinburg, Monaca and other High Schools. While teaching he took a business course in Park Institute, Allegheny City, Pa., and held the principalship of McDonald and Elwood Business Colleges. He held the latter position three years previous to accepting the present one. The School of Business is prospering nicely under his supervision.



BOOK NOTES.

It was happily said that, "History is philosophy teaching by example." That being so, the students of S. U. through recent gratifying additions of various standard and able historical works, have improved facilities for becoming philosophers.

These works bearing on Ancient, European and American history are especially welcome at this time. The valuable works in early American history will go far towards making essay work in that line most interesting and satisfactory. It should not be forgotten, however, that there is much interesting historic material in the "archives" and other books, that have long been in the library that has not been searched out and used.

The friends who have generously presented these books are a

former U. S. Senator and two very able attorneys. All are Lutherans and two are graduates of another college.

The Lutheran Publication Society has presented fourteen volumes of their valuable publications. Students will find in the Lutheran Handbook Series, very excellent little books dealing with persons and conditions of great interest. It would be difficult to find a more profitable biography than the one on Muhlenberg, the noble patriarch of Lutheranism in America. It would be difficult, also, to find one more interestingly written.

Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., LL. D., a Lutheran pastor in New York City, has written a work entitled: "The Atonement and Modern Thought." It is published by the Lutheran Publication Society. As a piece of book making it is well done. There is an extended and appreciative introduction by B. B. Warfield, D. D., LL. D. of Princeton Theological Seminary, who is, perhaps, the ablest Presbyterian theologian in America.

It is a vigorous and timely elucidation and defence of the church's historic and orthodox doctrine of the Atonement. The work was needed and should do much good. Students, intelligent laymen, as well as clergymen, may read this valuable book with profit.

F. P. M.

LOGAL-PERSONAL ...

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

On the desk in the seminary chapel stands a statue of Luther, holding his Bible. It is a beautiful snow white figure and stands about two feet high. This statue together with some books was presented by Hon. G. L. Wellington, Cumberland, Md. Mr. Wellington is an ex-Senator of the United States, in which capacity he served six years. To him we feel grateful, also to Dr. Manhart who was instrumental in getting them.

During the month the Junior class lost one of its members. Mr. H. B. Ritter left to pursue his course under general council instructions at Mt. Airy Seminary, Pa.

Mr. E. M. Morgan, '07, refereed the Lock Haven, Lebanon Valley and Bloomsburg basket ball games.

President Focht delivered the address of welcome at the Farmers' Institute held in Selinsgrove, February 15 and 16, 1905.

F. W. Barry spent Saturday and Sunday with his friend at Mifflin., Pa., February 8 and 9. He says the "buggy" business is fine.

H. B. Reynolds, '05, resigned his Oak Grove charge and is now at Middle Creek charge, where he has been elected and will soon move.

President Focht also made a patriotic address at Northumberland, February 22, at a general meeting of the Luther League.

Dr. F. P. Manhart attended a meeting of the Lutheran Publication House Board, February 21 and 22. The House presented fourteen volumes to our library.

M. F. Fischer spent Saturday and Sunday, February 18 and 19 in Selinsgrove. Would you not do likewise if your friend were in town?

Charles Teufel, '07, takes many and extended trips home. I wonder why?

The following is the preaching schedule for the month of February:

February 5—Hartleton, Pa., L. R. Haus, '05.
Lock Haven, Pa., R. H. Bergstresser, '06.
Lewisburg, Pa., Dr. F. P. Manhart.
College Church, Pres. J. B. Focht.
Yeagerstown, Pa., U. A. Guss, '05.

Yeagerstown, Pa., U. A. Guss, '05. Lykens, Pa., P. H. Pearson, '05. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., M. H. Fischer, '05.

February 12—Millersburg, Pa., R. H. Bergstresser. Yeagerstown, Pa., P. H. Pearson. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., M. H. Fischer. Oak Grove, Pa., Dr. F. P. Manhart.

February 19—College Church, P. H. Pearson.
Watsontown, Pa., U. A. Guss.
Millersburg, Pa., R. H. Bergstresser.
Kratzerville, Pa., Dr. F. P. Manhart.

February 26—Wilkes-barre, Pa., M. H. Fischer.
Ashland, Pa., Pres. J. B. Focht.
Oak Grove, Pa., R. H. Bergstresser.
College Church, L. R. Haus.

C. P. S., '07, SEM.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. H. B. Ritter, who had charge of the Department of German in our College, tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb-

ruary 7. With his teaching, he was a student in the Theological Seminary. He has gone to Mount Airy, where he will resume his theological studies. With Prof. Ritter go the best wishes of the students of Susquehanna.

George D. Clark, '05, visiting his home in Williamsport, from Saturday, February 25, until the following Monday.

Isaac D. App, '05, who recently took quarters in Selinsgrove Hall, visited his parents on Sunday, February 26.

Clyde Shaffer, '08, is on the sick list. He is improving though, we are glad to say.

Ira S. Sassaman, '07, was called home on Thursday, February 23, on account of the serious illness of his father.

C. R. Allenbach, '05, left home on Saturday, February 15, to cast his ballot in the borough election. He returned on February 23, evidently stuffing the ballot box.

W. K. Fleck, '07, was among those who were on the sick list. The "Strollers" will present one of their plays, "La Belle Marie," on Saturday March 11. Walter W. Young, '05, has charge of the affair. Mr. Young has successfully managed these plays, and the coming one promises to be up to the standard.

M. H. Fischer, Physical Director of S. U., has been drilling the "Gym" teams for the past few weeks for a gymnastic exhibition to be presented in the near future.

In memory of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Rev. David A. Day, D. D., who was a missionary at Muhlenburg Mission in Africa for about twenty years, services were held in the College Chapel on Wednesday evening, February 8. Dr. Day was born February 8, 1851, at Dillsburg, York County, Pa. When twelve years of age he was a chore boy at the government stables in Harrisburg. At fourteen he enlisted in the army, spent eight months in Tennessee, and was honorably discharged September 17, 1865. At the age of fifteen he was converted, and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church at the age of sixteen. In 1869, when eighteen years old, he entered Missionary Institute. After graduating from the Classical Department he entered Theology and was graduated in 1874. It is said that Dr. Day was a general favorite and was exceptionally bright.

The services were exceptionally interesting. After the meeting was opened by Dr. Focht, the Susquehanna male quartette rendered a fine selection. This was followed by a Scripture lesson,

prayer by Dr. Manhart and another selection by the quartette. A letter to Dr. Dimm, written from Muhlenburg Mission, Africa, by Dr. Day on February 8, 1897, was read.

Dr. Dimm then gave an interesting and instructive address on the life and work of this great missionary. At the close of the meeting Miss Werkheiser and Prof. Sheldon sang a duet. A large number of students showed their interest by being present; this may also be said of a large number of the townspeople. An alcove in the College Library is devoted to books concerning Dr. Day and his labor.

G. G. F., '07.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Miss Luella Werkheiser, accompanied by her friend, Miss Beaver, of the College Junior Class, spent several days at her home in Danville, Pa.

Miss Margaret Rothrock spent several days with her parents.

Mr. E. Edwin Sheldon, our director, went to Sunbury last week to see about a new piano.

Miss Rine spent several days at her home.

The last of the Artist recital course was given in Seibert Hall, February 7, '05, by the Severn Trio, of New York. The recital was of very high order and thoroughly appreciated by both University and town people. The following program was given:

Artist recital by Edmund Severn, violinist; Mrs. E. Severn, pianoist, and G. O. Hornberger, 'cellist.

PROGRAM. Trio in B flat, Op. 97, first movement. Beethoven 'Cello Solo "Selected" G. O. Hornberger. Ch. M. Widor b Slavonic Dance. Dvorak Violin Solo—a Song Celestial E. Severn

Edmund Sev	ern.
Trio in D minor. Op. 32	A. Arensky
a Allegro moderato.	b Scherzo.
c Elegia, Adagio.	d Finale.

b Mazurka de Concert......E. Severn

The S. U. Glee, Mandolin and Guitar clubs, under the direction of E. Edwin Sheldon, made their public appearance for this year on February 16, 1905. They are doing excellent work and

their music was appreciated by the public as was shown by the hearty applause and call for encores.

The last number on the program entitled, "Susquehanna" (dedicated to S. U. Glee Club) was heartily applauded and appreciated by all. This excellent composition reflects no little credit on its talented writer. The words and music were written by our director, Mr. Sheldon. The musical clubs of S. U. make a tour of the western part of the state from March 20 to April 1st, visiting the principal cities and towns.

The male quartette is doing excellent work and is heartily welcomed by the public.

The following program was very well rendered in Seibert Concert Hall:

Becucci.		. Incandescente
	S. U. Mandolin and Guitar Club.	
Tosti	Lady, Let Me Believe	Songs
Allitsen	Love is a Bubble	
	Miss Marie W. Snyder.	
Beethove	enSonata. (Moonlight)	Pianoforte
	Adagio sostenuto	
	Allegretto	
***************************************	Presto agitato	***************************************
	Miss Lillian Stetler.	
Veazie	Here's a Cup to the Wave	
	S. U. Glee Club.	
Raff	La Fileuse	Pianoforte
	Miss Lumie Seiler.	
Loomis	My Old Banjo	Male Qcartette
	Messrs. Fischer, Whitmoyer, Sheldon and Allenber	ach.
Chopin	Waltz. Op. 64 No. 2	Pianoforte
	Miss Marie W. Snyder.	
VanGael-	KoesterLa Grande Roue	
	S. U. Mandolin and Guitar Club.	
Mendelsso	ohn Concert in G minor 1st Movement	Pianoforte
	Miss Margaret C. Rothrock.	
Sheldon	"Susquehanna" (dedicated to S. U. Glee Club))
	S. U. Glee Club.	M.



SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Although there were no addition of students this month our department is progressing very nicely. A few of our students enjoyed their vacation on Washington's birthday with a sled load for an evening's outing.

Mr. Horton spent Sunday, February 26, with his parents.

Mr. Stauffer and Mr. Weaver are playing very nicely in the game of the season, basket ball.



PHILOSOPHIAN.

On Friday evening, February 24, the regular order of business was postponed, and a special program was rendered. Formerly it had been our custom to hold a St. Valentine reception, but this year we thought it would be advisable to vary our custom and to hold instead, a special literary and musical session. The results were very gratifying, and we feel that there should be more programs of similar nature scattered throughout the year.

The progrom was as follows:

1 8	
Recitation	Miss Mary Burns
Instrumental Solo	Miss Grace Brown
Recitation	Miss Nellie Rupley
Vocal Solo	William Phillips
Recitation	Miss Margaret Benner
Vocal Duet	Misses Maneval
Recitation	Miss Angelina Jackson
Instrumental Duet	Misses Seiler and Hilbish
Select Reading	Arthur Harris
Instrumental Duet	Misses Snyder and Shollenberger
Vocal Solo	Miss Marie Snyder

Several of our Alumni made a few remarks for the encouragement of the active members, after which the meeting was closed with devotional exercises by the chaplain.

We are greatly pleased with the interest which is being manifested in our regular meetings by the active members. It is very seldom we are compelled to fine anyone for non-performance. It is to be hoped that those members who are not taking an active part, may realize the loss which they are incurring upon themselves as well as upon the society, and that they may help us work for the strengthening and upholding of Philo.

R. H. B., '06, SEM.

CLIONIAN.

During the month Clio has elected new officers. They are the following: President, Uber, Thomas; Vice-President, Henderson; Secretary, Miss Bell; Critic, Guss; Assistant Critic, Bingaman; Editor, Geise; Factotum, Barry. The president in his inaugural presented the privileges and uses of society work and asked for the loyal support of all the members. To give this support is the duty of each Clio. It will mean unity of action in which lies the strength of every organization.

In the rush of college, and especially in a small college, where the burden of necessary outside matters naturally falls upon a few, it is almost impossible to give each object the proper attention, but our society work ought not to suffer. This month the meetings have not been as well attended nor the programs as full as is our general custom. Let the young members be ready and willing to take a hold of all branches of society work each time the opportunity is presented and thus keep our society up to a high standard.

On February 10 the question "Resolved, That the railroads of the United States should be owned and operated by the government," was well debated. It proved an interesting and resourceful subject. Another interesting question was, "Resolved, That it is a benefit for a country to have colonies." The main feature of the session February 24 was the debate on the question, "Resolved, That bachelors should be taxed on their condition." It was debated on the affirmative by Swank and Coleman and on the negative by Clark and Rinehart.

A new feature introduced by the present program committee is to have five minute talks on different places or persons. If these talks be carefully prepared they can be made interesting and beneficial.

Santiago Rodriquez, of Cuba, has seen fit to cast his lot with Clio. We heartily welcome him.

A. M. G., 'o5.

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Y. M. C. A.

The Association observed the "Universal Day of Prayer" for students.

We were glad to have with us, as speaker for the evening on

February I, Mr. Hefner, secretary of the Railroad Y.M.C. A. at Sunbury, Pa.

The meeting on the evening of February 8, was addressed by Charles Teufel on the topic: "What do We Owe the World?"

Messrs. Geise, Fox, Harris, Snyder and Sunday, O. E., attended the State Y. M. C. A. convention which convened at Johnstown, February 16–19.

J. J. Henderson was made an active member of our Association, February 18.

President Whitmoyer appointed Messrs. Walters, chairman, Fischer and Guss on the nominating committee.

On the evening of February 21, an entertainment was given in Seibert Hall under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. 'The entertainer for the evening was Miss Edna Dorothea Rether. She is a reader of marked ability and was welcomed by a very appreciative audience.

O. E. S., '06.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'71. Not long since it was our privilege to enjoy the hospitality of one of Susquehanna's sons, who has already passed the mark of three score years and ten, the Rev. S. P. Orwig, of Watsontown, Pa. Though he retired from the active ministry some years ago, he yet delights in being the efficient teacher of the Bible class in Sunday School, which has an enrollment of over fifty people. He is a veteran both of the war of '61–65, and of the war which men of brawn and men of mind are and have been waging against the sin of the world.

'84. Mr. S. M. Smyzer, of Selinsgrove, Pa., was gladly received by the people of Reedsville, Pa., as a substitute teacher for a couple of weeks during the month of January.

'91. Rev. H. C. Salem was recently called to Selinsgrove to attend the funeral of his aged father. We extend our sympathies to him and his in their bereavement.

'94. Rev. Will Ira Guss, of Duquesne, Pa., has reason to feel greatly encouraged by virtue of the substantial action of his growing congregation. At a recent meeting they voted to increase his salary to the amount of \$200, which means \$1000 per annum.

'98. Misses Minnie and Rose Gortner recently presented to the

University Museum a fine collection of minerals which they secured last summer while on an extended trip through the Yellow Stone National Park and the Grand Cannon of Colorado river. Might this not serve as a good hint to others of our alumni friends?

'99. Good reports come to us of the work done by Mr. Charles B. Guss as principal of the high school of Lopez, Sullivan Co., Pa.

'02. Rev. J. E. Zimmerman has recently been elected to the Pottsgrove pastorate and take up the work there on April 1.

'04. Rev. Ira Z. Fenstermacher has recently taken possession of the newly erected parsonage, and is now ready for solid work.

U. A. G., '05, SEM.

ATHLETICS ATHLETICS

The basket ball five of Dickinson Preparatory, of Carlisle, gave the 'Varsity five a great contest on January 28. The game was fast and furious, the visiting being carried away by Susquehanna's clever passing. Within one minute of play Trost scored the first basket of the game, but Susquehanna soon started to score and ran up thirty-four points to Dickinson's ten in the forty minutes of play. Capt. Stauffer was unable to play and Weaver and Geis had their first taste of 'Varsity basket ball. The lineup:

Lock Haven Normal who had defeated Susquehanna 26-9 on January 21 played the return game on February 4, and the fiercest contest of the season resulted. Capt. Stauffer was back in the game and his guarding, with Sunday's, prevented Normal from shooting a goal in the first half. In the second Susquehanna scored seventeen of its points while Normal, especially in the last three minutes of play, did some profitable shooting. The final score was an exact reversal of the score at Lock Haven.

SUSQUEHAN	INA.	LOCK HAVEN.
Pearson	Forward	Snvder
	inkForward	
Shaffer	Center	Logan
	Guard	
Stauffer-Wear	verGuard	Ketchem-Bennage
Goals from	floor, Pearson, 3; Rinehart, 1; Swa	nk, 1; Sunday, 4; Stauffer,
I, Shaffer, 2;	Snyder, 1; Winslow, 2; Logan, 1.	Goals from fouls, Pearson,
1; Logan, 1.	Points from charging, Susquehann	a I. Referree, Morgan.

The 'Varsity took a two-day's trip up Susquehanna's North Branch and met Plymouth and Wyoming Seminary. The Plymouth team is ranked among the best fives in the state outside of Philadelphia, and the five was in great shape in the Susquehanna game. The game was played under National League rules, in which dribbling is an important factor. "Red" Hughes, of this team, was a whirlwind and in addition shot accurately from any angle and distance. Rinehart had his chin badly cut early in the game and was retired. The score was 53-23 with Susquehanna on the short end The line-un.

on the bhore char	z ne me up.	
SUSQUEHANNA.		PLYMOUTH.
Rinehart-Weaver	Forward	Keller
Swank	Forward	Davenport
Shaffer		Jones
Sunday	Guard	Hughes
Stauffer	Guard	Collet
Goals from floor, 1	Keller, 4; Jones, 4; Davenport, 7,	Hughes, 9; Collet, 2;
Weaver, 2; Rinehart	, 1; Swank, 1; Shaffer, 3; Stauffer,	2; Sunday, 2. Goals
from fouls Hughes	T. Dinehart T Deferee Tones	

from fouls, Hughes, 1; Rinehart, 1. Referee, Jones.

The Wyoming Seminary game was played also under the dribbling rules and Susquehanna met defeat by a 38-17 score. Susquehanna during the first half seemed little handicapped by the new rules and thus five to Seminary's six goals in this half. At the end of ten minutes fast play in second half the score was 24-17, but at this point Seminary simply run away from Susquehanna. Fast floor work and splendid dribbling did the damage, while Capt Stauffer's man took a decided alumn. The line up.

while Capt. Staulier	s men took a decided stump.	The line-up:
SUSQUEHANNA.	Forward	WYOMING.
	Forward	
Shaffer	Center	Chamberlin
Sunday	Guard	Delp
Stauffer	Guard	Spencer

Foals from floor, Frantz 3, Herman 1, Chamberlin 3, Delp 6, Spencer 4. Shaffer 3, Rinehart 3, Swank 1, Stauffer 1. Goals from fouls, Frantz 4, Rinehart 1. Referee, O'Ceill.

The Reserves upheld Susquehanna's honor while the 'Varsity five was meeting defeat on its trip. Russel Business College five, of Danville, went down before Captain Geis' fast reserve bunch. The captain himself was a big factor in the result, as his goal shooting was great. The Danville team put up a fast, hard fight. The final score 33-16 was built up chiefly in the last half by Susquehanna. The line-up:

RESERVES.	RUSSEL B	BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Uber	Forward	Welliver
Schoch-Houtz	Forward	Edmonson
Geis	Center	Reifsnyder
Houseworth	Guard	Bedea
Holshoe-Price	Guard	Roberts
Goals from floor, Geis	8, Uber 2, Houtz 3, Holshoe 1,	Welliver 2, Edmon-
non a Dalfannian Dalas	Dahauta Casta Gusus fauta	TTh 4 TTT-112

son 2, Reifsnyder, Bedea, Roberts. Goals from fouls, Uber 4, Welliver 2. Point from offense, Reserves 1. Referee, Morgan.

Lebanon Valley with a five that gave Bloom Normal and Bucknell hard contests met and defeated the 'Varsity five on our own floor, February 18. The visitors' victory was an earned one, too, as Susquehanna played an aggressive game throughout. Beggs and Bowler did all Lebanon Valley's scoring, working together fast and accurately. The first half ended 12-7, and the ratio in scoring continued in the second, Susquehanna having thirteen to their opponents twenty-four at the game's end. The line-up:

11		
SUSQUEHANNA.		LEBANON VALLEY.
Rinehart	Forward	Beggs
Swank	Forward	Knauss
Shaffer	Center	Bowler
Stauffer	Guard	Maxwell
Sunday	Guard	Barnhart
•	1 / 0 1 0 1	

Goals from floor, Rinehart 3, Swank 2, Sunday, Beggs 6, Bowler 5. Goals from fouls, Rinehart, Bowler 2. Referee, Morgan.

According to a comparison of scores in the showings against Lebanon Valley, Bloomsburg Normal should have beaten Susquehanna here on February 24, but the Orange and Maroon spoiled all prophecies and calculations. Normal was heavy and strong and looked like winners before the fray began. However, Shaffer soon landed a basket and then Susquehanna dropped the goals in rapidly, Rinehart and Shaffer doing the stunts most frequently, though Pearson's splendid passing and all-around floor work were largely responsible for the many scoring situations. The two guards, Stauffer and Sunday, did such clever work in guarding and in recovering the ball that Normal only shot one basket in the

first half, while Susquehanna ran her score to twenty points in the same period. It the second half, Normal came back for blood, and her weight told perceptibly on Susquehanna, but the latter's fast work in the game's start was beyond Normal's fierce efforts. The final figures were 27-13 with Susquehanna to the good.

	11010 27 23 111111 1111111111111111	80000
SUSQUEHANNA.		BLOOM NORMAL.
Rinehart	Forward	Brown
Pearson	Forward	Weimer
Shaffer	Centre	Schmaltz
Stauffer, Capt	Guard	Buck-Taylor
Sunday	Guard	Church
Goals from floor	r, Rinehart 5, Shaffer 4, Pearson	, Stauffer, Brown 3,
Weimer. Goals fr	rom fouls, Pearson 4, Weimer 3.	Points from offense,
Susquehanna. Re	feree, Morgan.	

William Rinehart, '07, was elected manager of the track team for this spring.

By the time these notes are in print Susquehanna's base ball squad will be working. Active work in the cage will be a daily feature. Prospects are fair for a team at least equal to Susquehanna's former nines. Much is expected of Weaver and Pifer in the box. The former twirled for Bucknell last spring, while the latter has done box work for Greensburg, Pa. teams. Of last year's team as promising material are Sunday, Benfer, Pearson, Uber, Swank, Bingaman, Shaffer and Rinehart. The opening game will be played on April 14 with Bucknell at Lewisburg. The schedule besides contains games with Bloom Normal, Lock Haven Normal, Wyoming Seminary, Lebanon Valley, Carlisle Indians, Mercersburg Academy, Burnham A. C. and Williamsport Tri-State. Schoch, '06, manager, is hustling for a successful season.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, March, 1905.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

CHAS. H. GEISE, '07, Bus. Mgr.

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief, '07, Locals and Personals.
WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.
URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.

PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.

ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. Asst. Bus. Mgrs

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ager at once. Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.



EDITORIAL



The resignation of Pres. John B. Focht, D. D., has recently been announced to the church and public, to take effect imme-RESIGNATION diately after commencement in June. Students and friends of Susquehanna are grieved by the OF DR. FOCHT. fact that a man so capable and efficient will not continue in the presidency. Although he was elected but last August, yet Dr. Focht has proved his ability as a college executive and professor. His relations with the faculty and students have been most pleasant and harmonious. That he remains until the end of the scholastic year is a satisfaction to the student body and it is eagerly hoped that a man equally strong and efficient will be found to occupy the president's chair made vacant after commencement.



The management of Susquehanna has recently been making urgent appeals to its own church, the Lutheran church, for finan-

NEEDS OF SUSQUEHANNA. cial assistance. Nor is the appeal unnecessary. The authorities are obliged to provide annually for a deficit incurred by reason of the great expense of this kind of work, and owing to the limited endowment. This deficit amounts to more than \$3000 per annum. In consequence of this unbalanced state of finances, our faculty have been and are now sufferers, as the institution which they serve faithfully owes them over \$3000.

The executive committee is trying to reduce the debt and increase the endowment. Plans, too, are being formulated to curtail the running expenses. But unless there is free response given to the appeal, all efforts of the management will be in vain. why should not those interested in church schools, and especially Lutheran schools, come forward and assist our college in her hour of need and distress? All who have any knowlege of college affairs know full well that, unless the endowment is large, financial embarrassment is the ultimate outcome. The ordinary resources of any college are by far too inadequate to meet the necessary running expenses. Again facts prove that if the Christian ministry is to be perpetuated, the church schools must flourish and be made more efficient. The largely endowed technical and state schools are quite superior to our church schools, and consequently are drawing the young people of our country into other professions and vocations. Neither can the church expect these secular schools to furnish the men for her ministry. If the Lutheran church wishes to perpetuate her ministry, she must put forth the necessary effort to foster her schools. Susquehanna University is one of only a few Lutheran institutions giving a Theological course; therefore, her existance is an evident necessity. No one doubts her utility to the church and public in the past, and her future career will depend upon the interest taken in her by men of the Lutheran church who are financially blessed. As students interested in the welfare of our alma mater we entreat all Lutherans to respond to the appeal made by the authorities.



EXCHANGE NOTES.

The busy little bee and its wonderfully intelligent labor in storing up its winter supply of honey has been the theme of poets and prose writers for centuries. And, to the wide awake lover of nature, the study of it must ever be a source of pleasure and profit. We can never exhaust the wonderful stores of knowledge which

nature holds for her diligent students. "The Bee and Its Treasure," found in the February *Gleaner*, is one which will both inform and please.

Have you examined the *Aerolitle*? If not, it will pay you to read "The Assassination of Duncan, King of Scotland," and "The Downfall of the Babylonian Empire."

We note, with much sorrow, the death of Dr. Edward Gray, President of Dickinson Seminary. The Susquehanna extends her sincere sympathy.

Both as to sentiment and arrangement, "A Bunch of Clover," in the *Touchstone* is a great deal of credit to its author.

Freshman—''I thought you took Algebra last year?'' Sophomore—''I did, but the faculty encored.''—Ex.

The Falcoma comes to us in a neatly designed cover. Its contents are in keeping with it.

How many can truthfully say that they are ———? If you want to know, read the little poem on the first page of the *College Student*.

Doctor (to Pat's wife, after examining Pat, who has been run down by an auto)—"Madam, I fear your husband is dead." Pat (feebly)—"No, I ain't dead." Pat's Wife—"Hush, Pat, the gentleman knows better than you."—Ex.

The Juniata Echo: More literary articles.

The *Red and Blue* is especially rich this month in short articles of interest. Their quality is not measured by their length.

"Evolution," quoth the monkey,
"Makes all mankind our kin;
There's no chance at all about it,
Tails we lose and heads we win."—Ex.

W. K. F., '07.

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No. 8

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, April, 1905.



LITERARY.



THE SOCIAL GLASS.

It was a warm summer day. All nature was bathed in the warm and genial sunshine. The daisies in the field lifted up their smiling faces toward the blue heavens. The birds flitted from tree to tree, and twittered in the warmth of the sun. The river flowed lazily on, peaceful as the babe in its mother's arms. The mountains, green with living vegetation, raised their massive forms high above the surrounding fields. But, far in the distance rose a peak, towering above the others. Craggy and steep were its sides. Barren and rocky were its slopes. High upon the topmost crag stood a deer. Strong and fleet was he. His mighty antlers, set upon the beautiful head, were broad and high. His arched neck, his tender but keen eye, his sleek limbs, all symbolic of speed and alertness, adorned the craggy heights as no other There, amid those bleak surroundings, high creature could. above all else, stood the monarch of the American forest.

But, stealthily treads the beast of prey, and from the rear comes the fatal stroke. Slowly and fearlessly, with catlike stealth, comes the famished beast, until suddenly he prepares himself for the leap that bears death to the deer. Behold, the panther hesitates, sets himself, and with a steel like spring, shoots through the air with unerring accuracy, and with one blow of his mighty paw, brings to earth his victim. Wounded and dving lies the beautiful monarch, which, so short a time before, stood the picture of majesty and grace, among his native haunts. This scene takes place before our eyes day after day. The youth, the emblem of purity and honesty and truth, the pride of father and mother, the example and pattern of the younger brother, stands as monarch of the home. He lives with a definite purpose, with high ideals. He is the ideal of some simple-hearted, loving maiden. In him she sees all that is high and noble; in him she trusts; him she loves, and to him she trusts herself and her future. All is serene and peaceful. Life flows as smoothly as the calmest river. Soon, however, a mighty change takes place. No longer does love rule: wife and mother are broken hearted; father is bent and bowed with untimely age; his hair is white, his brow wrinkled, and he stands upon the brink of a premature grave. A hushed and awful silence holds dominion in that home. Why? Because the husband and son has departed. He has gone, ah, he has gone, to receive the reward of the wicked. And why? Because, back in the time of prosperity and happiness he has met some of his acquaintances. He is tempted and struggles. Stronger and stronger comes the invitation to drink, and finally the social glass has gained so strong a hold, that love, home, father, mother and wife are forgotten. Tearful entreaties avail nothing, and down, down into that awful abvss goes the man, and the soul goes to death. Low company, obscene pictures, filthy literature, and poisoning alcohol are now necessities in the life of the one-time exemplary young man, and soon he fills a drunkard's grave. Yet, this is but one of the many similar scenes enacted in every day life. The wine sparkles in the glass, and is so luring to the youth, and time and time again the social glass brings down to death the hope of the mother and the pride of the father.

It is an acknowledged fact that the moderate drinker is a greater menace to society than the drunkard. No thinking man or woman will attempt to deny this. Youth always likes to give the appearance of strength. To be a moderate drinker seems to give the impression, especially to the young man, that one is able to control his desire for strong drink, that he is stronger than his appetites. Consequently the youth undertakes the same, and ere he is aware of it, the desire for alcohol has him in a grip from which escape is well nigh impossible.

On the other hand the respectable young man points the finger of scorn at the drunkard as he sees him, lying in the gutter, covered with filth. He looks upon him as one who is a weakling and one unworthy of imitation. Him we would shun, because of his weakness. Therefore the drunkard preaches a powerful sermon against intemperance, while the moderate drinker is the greatest obstacle to the cause of temperance.

But, the question is asked, "Who is responsible?" We answer, "The citizens of America." And why? Because we fold our arms and attempt to wash our hands of the matter. Because we

sit by in idleness and watch the destruction wrought, the ruin caused, the agony endured, the prosecution suffered, and remain silent. Because we permit men's souls to be damned, wives to be beaten, children to be neglected.

"But," you say, "we have no power to stop the mighty enemy of prosperity, health, safety, and society." I say we have a power, but it lies idly by waiting to be used. Did I say idly? Ah, would that it were idle, instead of being used, as it is, in the wrong direction.

It is the power of the ballot. Oh! for shame upon the man who casts his ballot for that which is a dagger thrust at the heart of his home and himself. Oh! for shame upon the man who pays for the right to ballot for intemperance.

Shame upon the man who disregards the plaintiff wail of tortured wives, hungry children and hoary-headed father and mother.

The Continental Congress, on February 27, 1774, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be quickly derived, if not quickly stopped."

Since that time many laws have been passed. High license and low license laws have been passed. Local option has been in force, and one result, failure, has crowned the efforts of all.

One of the chief objections to the liquor laws is that it interferes with the personal rights of the manufacturer and seller, as well as the buyer.

John Stuart Mill says, "That the individual is not responsible to society for his actions; that he cannot rightfully be compelled to do or to forbear because it would make him happier, or would be better or even right. It is only right to adopt compulsory measures when his conduct is calculated to produce evil to some one else."

He further says, "that trade is a social act, and that the conduct of one selling any description of goods, comes within the jurisdiction of society." But concerning the Maine liquor law the same writer says that interferences with trade, such as the above named law, are objectionable, nor as infringements on the liberty of the producer or seller, but on that of the buyer."

Now, the author acknowledges trade as a social act. He ac-

knowledges that a man places himself liable to the law, yet attempts to say that laws governing the mannfacture and sale of liquor infringe upon the rights of the buyer. Man and woman, this reasoning is false. Can a man rightfully set fire to his house when other residences are close, simply because he wants to? No! Can a man buy intoxicants because he wants to, when his drunkenness endangers society, when his presence is objectionable, when his life is so polluted as to threaten the uprightness of your sons and the happiness of your daughters, to say nothing of the damnation of his own soul? I say, can this be just? What then is wrong? What shall we do? Only one thing can be done, and that is the passing of prohibitory laws.

These laws can never satisfy the cravings of a debauched drunkard, but they can stop the manufacture, by others than himself, of that which intensifies his unquenchable thirst, and creates within others the same damnable appetites.

It may be impossible to prevent a man from manufacturing alcoholic drinks for his own use, but it is possible to prohibit this manufacture for purposes of trade. Prohibitory laws have been tried in other states, and the hospital, prison, state and city authorities speak in terms of highest praise.

Men, women, are you not weary of supporting the paupers who have spent days of slavery under the iron hand of the rum god? Are you not weary of bearing the burdens imposed upon you because of intemperance?

Let us rise from our low ideals. Before me I see this glorious nation, all peace and prosperity and happiness and Prohibition.

G. G. F., '07.

+ + +

CHAUTAUQUA-A STUDY.

On beautiful Lake Chautauqua, well to the western end of the lake is situated Chautauqua, that world famous assembly ground, whose silent influence stretches over the whole of our own country and over a good part of the civilized world as well.

It is in truth a city in the woods, a summer city scarcely surpassed in beauty of situation. Placed as it is in the midst of a wood of fine old forest trees which are allowed to be felled only by the consent of the managing board, it is always a place of cool,

restful enjoyment during the sultry summer months. The lake being nearly one thousand three hundred feet above the sea level, the atmosphere is always bracing and invigorating. It not only prepares the body for the greatest enjoyment of life, but gives to the brain that high toning which is necessary to a grasp of the intellectual benefits which are showered on one with such great profusion.

We do not wish to dwell on the material beauties of Chautauqua, although in this alone there is room for unmeasured rambling. Let us look at the latest charm of Chautauqua as a cosmopolitan, Bohemian summer place, where people of every class are welcome and are made to feel so; where the artist may sketch, the athlete may train himself, the idler may enjoy himself, the searcher after knowledge may drink his fill to the utmost. Here every year comes a heterogeneous mass of people. People of every class, from the wealthy southern dame with her coterie of marriageable daughters, (who, sad to say, scarcely ever draw their choice, since men are scarce) to the poor western farmer direct from his wheat fields; here come stylish New Yorkers, who always complain of poor accommodations, and poor artists, musicians and what not. For Chautauqua is a paradise for them all. Its charm has entered so deeply into their feelings that they are, as it were, drawn against their will, summer after summer to this beautiful home.

What is this charm? Is it a known quality, able to be analysed and disjointed? No, it is not. Everything seems to enter into it to its greatest capacity. The landscape, the different classes of people mingling on an equal footing, the Bohemian mode of life, even the small stuffy rooms in the cottages, all seem to enter into it.

To an artist, Chautauqua must be the sum total of beauty, for the landscape effects and sunsets are superb. In the woods around may be found the types of every school of land scapists from the light, feathery foilage of a Corot to the stern, sturdy oaks of a Rosseau or a Ruysdael.

To the searcher after the picturesque in portrait work, an infinitely vast field presents itself in the ever changing summer population and in the rugged, weather-beaten faces of the few who live there the year round.

To the painter in gorgeous colorings, nothing can surpass a Chautauqua sunset. We remember sitting one evening on the "Point" and watching a typical sunset. From high in the vault

of heaven the last glows of the sun extended in an ever-changing color scheme. From the palest of pinks it receded in a system of terraces to the deepest of purples. It seemed to carry the vision on and on and on, almost to infinity. It inspired one with the feeling that he was looking on the infinite, the incomprehensible vastness of space. We have seen a gorgeous painting of Belshazzar's Feast in which the heavy Assyrian stone work, intermingled with numerous sculptured lions and birds, seemed to stretch on and on in an endless array of grandeur. In some unaccountable way this sunset reminded us of that picture. In it could be seen the wonderful pillars, the far-reaching terraces, the high sculptured walls—everything as in the picture. A sunset there is beyond the power of description, it must be seen and felt to be appreciated.

This is one of the charms of that summer city. It has a great many more. To the student of human nature a most promising field is offered. One can see not only the selfishness and perverseness of human nature, but can also see the really great and good characters shown themselves. We have seen a well-dressed Hebrew quibble over a paltry difference of ten cents in boat fare. He talked so vehemently that, mirabile dictu, his teeth fell into the lake. But more than the offsetting this bit of smallness, I have seen the tender solicitude of a mother for a crippled son, wheeling him around, day after day, in a wheel chair. One learns to distinguish at a glance, the different types of faces—the southern, refined and courteous; the western, rough but kind-hearted; the avaricious, the hopeful, the disappointed.

Of the great orators who speak from its lyceum platform, of the famous musicians who play to audiences oftentimes numbering twelve thousand, we will say nothing. We will, however, pass these features with only a slight glance and will say in conclusion, "If you have never visited Chautauqua, by all means do so. Go for one, two or more seasons. Stay a few weeks each season and let yourself be filled with the charm of Bohemian living.

G. B. P., 'oS.

+ + +

Habit is a cable—we spin a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

Anxiety is the poison of human life.

A REVIEW OF THE MUSICAL CLUB TRIP.

After practicing long and faithfully for nearly the whole of the present college year, at last the real red letter day of the Susquehanna Musical Clubs dawned. On Monday, March 20, the boys, all in the best of spirits, started on their western tour. Had the members of the clubs been of a superstitious turn of mind they would surely have had some silent misgivings as to the outcome of the trip. To start with, the clouds hung low and were weeping wetness quite freely upon the musicians as they started for the depot; aside from this the clubs numbered exactly the unlucky thirteen, and, including the Sunday engagement of the quartette, had just thirteen dates to fill. But as fates sometimes favor the brave, it proved out to smile graciously upon this delegation of merry makers. So for the interested friends of old S. U. the writer will endeavor to give a brief review of the trip.

At 2:30 p. m. all the boys, from the smallest to the greatest, assembled at the station at Selinsgrove and boarded the Pennsylvania train enroute for Reedsville, arriving at their destination at about 5:30 and were at once shown to their places of entertainment, and after an excellent supper the boys squared themselves for their first concert. Some of the new hands at the wheel were just a little nervous in the start, but the calm demeanor of pilot Prof. Sheldon, and the battle scarred heroes of glee club circles— Messrs. Fischer, Whitmoyer and Allenbach, soon had the boys pulling the oars with a steadiness that would become a Hobson or even Dewey himself. When the curtain went up at 8 o'clock, the boys were all on their mettle. The best recommendation they had on the merit of their work was the hearty applause on the part of the large audience that greeted their every effort. To say that the boys were royally entertained in this thrifty little village is putting it very mildly.

From Reedsville the clubs went to Saxton, and owing to their train being nearly an hour late at Huntington they did not arrive at Saxton until 7:45 p. m. Even this did not disconcert the boys in the least. They were educated to lightning changes, and 8 o'clock found them all at the opera house dressed and ready for the concert.

As usual, Saxon extended the glad hand to the sons of S. U., and exultingly did the boys taste of the hospitality of this loyal little town.

Bright and early next morning the tourists once more assembled at their usual rendezvous—the R. R. station and rolled on to their next stopping place.

At Rockwood the boys were greeted with hearty welcomes and many familiar faces, the only difficulty being that Rockwood feeds its guests most too liberally. Judging from the peals of laughter and uproarous applause they did not disappoint the large audience which greeted them as the curtain raised for the first number.

After the concert the clubs were delightfully entertained at an informal reception tendered them by Misses Sadie and Ada Snyder, two of S. U.'s loyal ex-students.

Immediately after breakfast the following morning the clubs and a number of young folks from Rockwood visited the sugar camps of Mr. John Snyder just at the outskirts of the borough and spent a very pleasant morning, returning loaded with the real product of the sugar camp. It was with sincere reluctance that the gleemen packed their suitcases and bade farewell to their hostesses before passing on to their next appointment, Somerset.

Somerset hospitality is proverbial and every member of the clubs can testify to the truth of the proverbs. Susquehanna certainly has many warm friends in this wealthy little county seat as was proven by the attendance at the concert and the grand reception given the boys after the concert by the Christian Endeavor Society. The members of the society had the lecture room of the Lutheran church beautifully decorated with the college colors. orange and maroon, and many other little things had been done to made the guests feel at home. Amid these loyal surroundings and pleasant company, the boys had the pleasure of meeting many of the young folks of the town, and the evening there spent is one long to be remembered with satisfaction by the clubs. The only thing that marred the finish of this season of merriment was an alarm of fire. Then, of course, there was a grand rush for the scene of conflagration, and in this rush the Susquehanna boys were taken up and tossed about by the angry waves of surging humanity, but they soon extricated themselves and sought their beds and were soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

Friday the scene shifts once more and this time finds the clubs at Monessen. Their short stay in this thrifty little burg was made pleasant by some old friends and college mates. Messrs. Carol and Luther Bolig and John and Robert Potter gave the boys a

hearty welcome and made them feel quite at home, to say nothing of the kindness and hospitality of Rev. Albeck and his wide awake little flock.

Saturday morning Old King Sol. greeted the clubs for the first time since they had left their Alma Mater and, needless to say, gladdened the heart of each member. From Monessen the boys took the trolley for Pittsburg, arriving there at noon. After dinner they again boarded the trolley for Brushton, a suburb of Pittsburg, where they were entertained most royally by the hospitality of Rev. Sanford Carpenter's congregation until Tuesday morning.

On Saturday evening some of the members of the clubs went to the Nixon theatre to see King Richard III played by Robert Mantell, while others were very pleasantly entertained at the homes where they were stopping.

Sunday was a day of rest for all but the quartette, which was very busy, as it sang at Rev. Carpenter's church in the morning, at Sharpsburg Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon, and again at Rev. Carpenter's church in the evening.

Monday afternoon the clubs again took hold of the wheel and the matinee for the school children was quite a success. In the evening the I. O. O. F. Hall at Brushtown was packed to its limit with a very responsive crowd, and judging from the remarks heard at the close of the concert, the boys gave them all good value for their money. After the concert the boys were given a real Susquehanna reception by the parents and sisters of F. W. Barry, a member of the clubs. The ladies had spared no time, trouble or expense to make things enjoyable for their brother's chums.

Although some of the boys did not get a great amount of sleep that night they were all in good spirits for the most interesting concert on the schedule next day, viz. that of the Heintz Pickle factory.

Here the boys gave a noon concert to the finest audience that had greeted the organizations. Fully fifteen hundred exployes of this far famed factory assembled in the large auditorium situated in the centre of this large plant. Here the boys found work and pleasure more closely bound together than ever before. Mr. Heinz spares no expense to make his employes happy and comfortable.

After the concert, dinner was served to the clubs, and to do

justice to this feast by way of description is impossible. Suffice it to say that it was all the most delicate or most particular person could wish.

Immediately after dinner the boys were escorted through the entire plant on a tour of interesting sight seeing. Space will not permit a description of the many wonderful sights, but it is truly a marvellous plant, one of which America can well be proud. Everything is up-to date, sanitary conditions are perfect. Cleanliness is put first and foremost throughout the entire establishment; indeed, all the members of the clubs fell in love with Heinz's pickles, and can only say "Eat hearty of the 57 varieties for they came from a home much better suited for their preparation than your own mother's kitchen."

About 3:30 p. m. the boys were again on the trolley bound for Etna. On arriving at the home of Rev. J. M. Guss, they were immediately escorted to their respective places of entertainment. To describe the welcome and hospitality here would only be a tale twice told.

Etna exceeded in the magnitude of the crowd that greeted the boys at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Etna Lutheran church. The church was filled to its utmost capacity; the isles being filled with chairs to accommodate the very appreciative audience.

The next day at 2 o'clock the clubs left for Freeport and gave a concert to another large crown in the Freeport opera house, and after peaceful sleep and happy dreams they again boarded a Pennsy. train, at last turning toward home. They arrived at Southfork in good time to enjoy a most delightful spread of good things, prepared at the hands of Mrs. Rev. Guiney.

In the afternoon after being shown to their places of entertainment, several members of the clubs visited the ruins of the dam which caused the noted Johnstown flood disaster; this was quite a treat to those who took the trip. In the evening the clubs were greeted by a very large and enthusiastic crowd in which were quite a number of S. U.'s loyal sons. One in particular, Mr. Bert Croyle, showed his loyalty in quite a substantial way by selling one hundred and twenty-seven tickets for the concert. Here the crowd was so profuse in their applause that it was necessary for Prof. Sheldon to make an earnest request for a more moderate expression in order that the boys could continue their performances.

Last but not least on the schedule came Mifflin. After spending a few hours on the train the boys landed at that place in good spirits, and all anxious to make the last concert the crowning one of the trip.

Beginning with the crowd of ever true daughters of S. U., which met the organizations at the depot, this last evening of the most pleasant trip finished the schedule like the grand finale of a charming strain of music.

After rendering the concert to a large audience the boys were given a reception, fit for a prince, by the ladies of Mifflin. All the delicacies of the season were served up in style, things that excite the palate such as seafoam, ice cream, angel food cake, and cake for those who were not angels, etc., and after a very pleasant season with the able hostesses of the evening, the members of the clubs retired and on the following morning departed for Selinsgrove. All, of course, glad to again enjoy the seclusion of their several rooms at Susquehanna and all voting it a most enjoyable vacation.

In one voice do they thank their manager, Mr. Clay Whitmoyer, for planning such an exceedingly agreeable schedule.

E. M. G., J. W. S.



BLUFF.

It is the aim and intention of every man to succeed in life. And why not, is it not a high and lofty ambition? Ought not every individual be commended in his efforts to win place, fame, and fortune? Does he not for his own and society's sake owe it to the world to make it by honorable and legitimate endeavors? Everywhere we see stricken humanity, groveling in the mire of indifference and carelessness, solely because it failed to recognize its importance and purpose in the world. Again, we see men bravely struggling upward, eagerly intent upon reaching the topmost round counting no sacrifice too great for success.

Each individual possesses a different standard or idea of success. Some are content and patient enough to toil by honest measures to rise to heights of prosperity, while others, fired with a frenzy, and over-zealousness, condescend to a method of bluff and chicanery, (peculiar to themselves) to reach their shining goal. It

is such who contend that bluff is indispensible in modern times, with its spirit of competition, that without magnetism and lofty professions, no man can hope to succeed in any position.

All manner of such invalid excuses are trumped up, that men may palliate their evil deeds, and seek to hold a respectable place in society. It is hypocritical, it is a reflection, a reproach upon the integrity of mankind, and quite unfortunate that our present laws and customs are inadequate to suppress the deceptions of some of these infamous vipers, who are an odium to society in general.

It would be impossible to note a thousandth part of the hypocricies, conscious or unconcious, woven into the very texture of every-day life, and having their source in the desire of men to appear better than they are. Popular as are the realities of avarice, malice, falsehood and chicane, nothing is more unpopular than their appearance. We judge some people by their actions, and other by their ideas, and both bear inspection as to the magnetic quality of prosperity they yield.

Men in all walks of life are wont to resort to bluff, laboring under the mistaken idea that it bears the mark of a real genius, but genius of itself, is of small use to any man who does not know how to use it successfully. Their success in this small game is one of the stereotyped satires on mankind.

Look at its serious inroads in the medical profession, men purporting to be physicians, establishing offices in respectable communities, dispensing herb-tablets and adulterated drugs to suffering humanity, with no other authority than a common fakir's license: look at the base impostors in the church, clothed in the robes of saints, "having a form of godliness, but denving the power thereof;" look at the sample of bluff as displayed in our educational institutions, both in the professional chair and among the student body, where second-hand knowledge is meted out as authentic wisdom for calloused brains to ingest: then again at the perilous soarings for prosperity in the business world, where fortunes are won and lost in a day, men victors and victims alike of the financial bluff: and throughout society, politics, letters and science, we are doomed to meet a swarm of dunces and windbags. disguised as gentlemen, statesmen and scholars. It is curious to note how these pompous gentlemen rule in society and government. How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed stupiditarian in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage, solemnly trifling away the interests of the state, the dupe of his own obstinate ignorance, and engaged year after year in ruining a people after the most dignified fashion. You have all seen that inscrutable dispensation known by the name of the dignified gentleman; an embodied tediousness, which society is apt not only to tolerate but worship, whose conversation is no deeper than the bubblings of a shallow stream, or more than the essence of owlish wisdom.

Bluff exhibits itself in many other forms; in reticency on the one hand, and exaggeration on the other; in disguise or concealment; in pretended concurrence in others' opinions; in assuming an attitude of conformity which is deceptive; in making promises or allowing them to be implied, which are never intended to be performed; or even in refraining from speaking the truth when to do so is a duty. No consideration can justify the sacrifice of truth, which ought to be sovereign in all the relations of life.

Will men never learn the inconsistency in bluffing, and assuming merits which they do not really possess? Once strip from these pretenders their stolen garments, once disconnect their show of dignity from the real meanness, and they would stand shivering and defenceless, objects of the tears of pity, or targets for the arrows of scorn.

The world deserves and needs the influence of unpretentious men; it has the right to expect a higher standard of moral excellence. It should be the aim and glory of every man's life, for we have nothing to gain, and all things to lose by resorting to the dishonest methods of bluff; throw off all superficialities and mean to be something with all your might.

Heinzlemann found the key to the life heroic, when he says: "Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power while others, beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of their's by flattery. Forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have in your own cause grown gray with unbleached honor, bless God and die." G. D. C.

BOOK NOTES.

A pleasurable yet pathetic interest is associated with the recent generous gift of 36 volumes by Prof. L. O. Foose, Sc. D., of Harrisburg. Prof. Foose was the superintendent of the public schools of Harrisburg for 27 years. He had been principal of the boys' high school there for ten years. Previously he taught in various places in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

He was greatly pleased with the plans of Susquehanna for the special benefit of teachers during the spring and summer terms. He commended our work, cheerfully gave these volumes treating, for the most part, subjects of direct value to teachers, and had he lived would have been an invaluable aid and friend in our work for teachers.

A few days after sending the books, his eminently useful life was suddenly closed on earth. More pedagogical works are a desideratum.

A fine line steel engraving of the United States Senate of 1850 was presented to the University by a very liberal and intelligent gentleman, who appreciates the value of an educational institution of pictures that are fine specimens of art and withal have high value in their historic teachings. S. U. will welcome more such gifts.

Rev. J. M. Anspach, D. D., was a man of fine spirit and culture. While living he was a firm friend of S. U., his Alma Mater.

It was his desire that a part of his excellent library should be given to the University. Three large boxes of his books have been received, and will constitute a useful memorial of a worthy alumnus.

FRANK P. MANHART.

LOGAL-PERSONAL

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Some students are so pious as to go beyond the observance of Lent-they borrow.

Mr. Manhart visited Philadelphia, March 22, in the interest of the Lutheran Publication Board.

M. H. Fischer, '05, has recently been elected at Wilkes-Barre, where he has been serving for some time.

H. O. Reynolds, '05, has been well treated by his charge. They recently bought a parsonage for his convenience and comfort.

Coach Teufel, '07, has witnessed the close of basket ball season. He is directing his attention base ball-ward. This, the last sport of the scholastic year, is his greatest pleasure. He, with his manager, are creating bright prospects.

The Senior Theologs. when buying spring suits should get pockets made of good heavy material. They will stand the empty wearing best.

Pearson, '05, had not all joy on his vacation. His uncle died. Barry, '07, and Gearhart, '06, were with the glee club on its two weeks' trip westward. They must have had a fine time. Gearhart came home safely enough, but Barry was caught and delayed several days at Mifflin. If he is not careful some one will catch him "for keeps" some day.

The following is the preaching schedule for March:

March 5-Hazleton, Pa., Pres. Focht, D. D.

College Church, A. N. Warner, D. D. McClure, Pa., Reynolds, '05.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Fischer, '05.

March 12-Oak Grove, Pa., Bergstresser, '06.

Lykens, Pa., Haus, '05. College Church, Morning, Dr. Houtz.

College Church, Evening, Guss, '05.

Lock Haven, Pa., Ketterman, '06.

March 19-Avis, Pa., Haus.

Lykens, Pa., Pearson, '05. College Church, Price, '05.

March 26-Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D.

College Church, Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D.

Shamokin Dam, Pa., Haus. C. P. S., '07.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

W. K. Fleck, '07, visited Port Royal friends on Sunday, April 2.
Arbutus parties are quite popular at Susquehanna at present.
Several parties have made excursions into the woods, and most of them returned with an abundance of the fragrant spring flower.

On Friday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock occurred the first annual contest of the Students' Prohibition League. The meeting

was held in Seibert Music Hall, and was presided over by Ira W. Bingaman, 'o6. Several appropriate selections were rendered by a mixed quartette composed of Misses Werkheiser and Maneval and Messrs. Sheldon and Whitmoyer.

There were three contestants, T. B. Uber, '06, C. H. Geise, '07, and G. G. Fox, '07. The orations were well written and reflected credit upon the orators. The judges awarded to Mr. Uber the prize, which was five dollars in cash and a scholarship in the Ott School of Oratory, Chicago. Mr. Uber will compete in the state contest at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in the near future.

Messrs. Whitmoyer, '05, and Fischer, '02-05, Sem., sang before the Literary Society of the Sunbury High School on Friday afternoon, April 7. Their selections were well received by the pupils.

With the opening of the spring term came a large influx of new students. Many of these students enter to pursue the Teachers' College Course. Among these are a number of those who were with us last year.

U. A. Moyer, '08, was on the sick list for several days at the beginning of the term. We are glad to note his recovery.

G. G. F., '07.



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

We are glad to announce a very successful tour of our Musical Clubs. The following is the schedule:

March 20-Reedsville, Pa.

21-Saxon, Pa.

22-Rockwood, Pa.

23-Somerset, Pa.

24-Monessen, Pa.

27-Brushton, Pa.

28-Pittsburg (afternoon), Etna (evening.)

29-Freeport, Pa.

30-South Fork, Pa.

31-Mifflintown, Pa.

Miss Luella Werkheiser spent Sunday at her home in Danville, Pa.

Misses Starr and Meiser, of the faculty, accompanied by Miss Kahler of the Commercial School faculty and Miss Alma Starr, of Elyria, Ohio, spent their vacation in Philadelphia.

A class recital by the beginners was very well rendered in Seibert Concert Hall Saturday, March 18.

Miss Edith Mae Wittmer entertained her mother a few days.

The following program was the last of the winter term recitals. The program was very well rendered:

Hoffman.....Valse Caprice......Pianoforte
Miss Ida Maneval.

Allitsen.....Like a Garden After Rain.....Song

Miss Luella Werkheiser.

Wachs.....Refrain des Brigneuses.....Pianoforte

Bennett.....Slumber Song.....Song
Miss Ida Maneval.

Miller.....Song
Miss Marie W. Snyder.

Leighow, Werkheiser, Focht and Meiser.



SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Vacation is over once more, and time now finds us at work again.

The new students enrolled this term are as follows: Messrs. Etlau, Herman and Miller.

 $\operatorname{Mr.}$ Samuel Stauffer and Claude Smith received their diplomas last term. We wish them much success.

Miss Alta Shea, of Williamsport, and Miss Alma Kahler, of Hnghesville, visited the latter's sister, Miss Anna Kahler, a few days in March.

Miss Kahler, Principal of the Shorthand Department, spent her spring vacation in Philadelphia.





Owing to the historical lectures Clio had but one meeting during the month, but that one deserves special notice as it was the Longfellow session. The hall was nicely filled with Clionians and interested friends. The program consisted of selections from that beloved and popular poet, Longfellow, whose writings are read by old and young throughout the country. After the usual opening exercises Musser read a paper describing the life of the hero of the evening. This was followed by a debate on the question, "Resolved, That Longfellow is the greatest American poet." The debaters were, affirmative, Thomas Uber, Miss Beaver; negative, Bingaman, Miss Guss. In a question of this kind there is an opportunity given for a considerable amount of research, which is a splendid thing for the debaters and the discussion, although composed mainly of quotations from standard critics, is interesting to the listeners. After the debate the familiar poem, the "Psalm of Life," was recited by Barry, and Phœbe Cary's parody, the "Psalm of Marriage," by Miss Brennaman. The beautiful poem, "The Day is Done," was recited in a pleasing manner by Henderson, while "The Builders" was recited by Guss. Whitmover gave a full and unbiased sketch of the works of the author placing him where he rightly belongs, among the great men of America. As a select reading, Uber, Jas., read a cutting from "Outre Mer." The vocal solo, "Judith," by Miss Werkheiser and the piano duet by Misses Werkheiser and Rothrock were much appreciated. Clio Herald, which contained the usual amount of spicy news and jokes was read by Seiler. The committee deserve to be commended for the arrangement of the program as this was a meeting in which interest and good cheer was manifest and which well deserves to be classed among the best meetings of the A. M. G., '05. vear.

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Y. M. C. A.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, O. E. Sunday; Vice-President, I. S. Sassaman; Recording Secretary, R. W. Showers; Treasurer, J. M. Uber; Monitor, J. D. Curran.

The names of the men who compose the several committees are as follows: Devotional, Clay Whitmoyer, W. K. Fleck, J. C. Hoover; Bible Study, I. W. Bingaman, I. S. Sassaman, George Seiler; Membership, George G. Fox, T. B. Uber, Clyde Shaeffer; Missionary, J. W. Shaffer, E. M. Morgan, J. D. Curran; Finance, J. M. Uber, A. C. Harris, Lloyd W. Walters.

Isaac App was elected as an active member of the Association.
o. E. s., 'o6.



Y. W. C. A.

Miss Mary Campbell had charge of the meeting of Y. W. C. A. March τ .

March 8 Miss Rebecca Brenneman had charge of the meeting. On account of not having use of the recital hall, there was no meeting of the Y. W. C. A. the 15th or 22nd of March.

We are glad to see Mrs. Yutzy, a former member of our Association, in Selinsgrove again.

We are looking forward to the next term of school with a great deal of pleasure.

After spending a very pleasant vacation, we should go back to our work with new courage.

We welcome the new girls that enter our halls and also welcome them into our Y. W. C. A.

A. M. B., '06.



ALUMNI NOTES.

'75. Rev. David R. P. Barry, of Pittsburg, Pa., recently made a short visit to Selinsgrove. He had not been here since the time when there was but one building on the campus. To him the changes were quite apparent and gratifying. As in other things, so here, absence gives ability to observe growth which is otherwise overlooked or forgotten.

'86. The Bethany Lutheran church, of Pittsburg, Pa., of which Rev. John Weidly, D. D., is pastor, is in process of extensive renovation. Situated in one of the most desired resident sections of that city, it is one of the largest and most influential of our churches. It is in this church that the 42nd convention of the General Synod will hold its meetings during the coming session in June of this year.

'88. Rev. W. A. Trostle has moved from Oriole to a charge near Jersey Shore, Pa.

'97. Rev. W. M. Rearick, of West Milton, Pa., has recently taken possession of the newly erected parsonage.

'99. Rev. George Ritter, of Walton, Ind., has recently dedicated a new church at a cost of over \$6,000. This means much to him and his people and we wish them abundant succes.

'or. Rev. C. M. Nicholas and wife, of New Bloomfield, Pa., were not long since called upon to suffer the loss of their only child, which was about 20 months old. We wish to express our sympathies.

'03. Mr. Sigmund Weis, of Selinsgrove, Pa., made a business trip to Philadelphia not long ago, and returned by way of Mifflintown where he visited friends.

'03. After concluding the regular term of the Rebersburg schools, of which he was principal, Mr. Charles O. Frank spent several days in both Harrisburg and Selinsgrove, (with the emphasis on the latter.) On April 8 it was our pleasure to accompany him back home. Reports gathered there speak well for him who used to work off his surplus energy by standing "behind the bat," but who now sits behind the desk. During the summer months he will conduct a normal school in which he already has a goodly number enrolled.

'04. Rev. L. P. Young, of New Castle, Pa., had been seriously ill for some time past, but after taking treatment in one of the Michigan sanitariums he has partially and we trust entirely recovered.

The members of the Alumni Association will please take notice that you are earnestly requested to send your dues, 50 cents, for this year to Mr. F. W. Barry, Selinsgrove, Pa., at your earliest convenience. The Association needs your support.



ATHLETICS



The Bloomsburg Normal game at Bloomsburg was a crushing defeat for Susquehanna. This contest was played with National League rules, and Susquehanna could not check Normal's dribbling. Score was 55-11.

0		
SUSQUEHANNA.		BLOOM NORMAL.
Swank	Forward	Brown
Rinehart	Forward	Weimer
Shaffer	Centre	Schmaltz, Fisher
Sunday	Guard	Taylor
Stauffer, Capt	Guard	Capt. Church
	Weimer 10, Church 2, Sunday, S	
from fonls, Weime	r I, Sunday 5. Referee, Young.	

Susquehanna on March 9 left for a three days' trip, playing Steelton Y. M. C. A., Shippensburg Normal and Lebanon Valley. The three games resulted in defeats, but Susquehanna improved in defensive work with each game. Steelton won 44-23. Susquehanna did not score a point until Steelton had eighteen, but from that time on held Steelton about even. Shippensburg Normal had a light fast team which deserved its 34-13 victory. At Lebanon Valley, Susquehanna next to its Bloomsburg Normal victory played its best game of the year, losing finally 24-20. The line-up follows:

up ionows.		
SUSQUEHANNA.		STEELTON.
Rinehart	Forward	Houseman
Swank. Weaver	Forward	Bradley
Shaffer	Center	Reed
Sunday	Guard	Cox
Stauffer, Capt	Guard	Schade
Goal from floor, Hous	eman 11, Bradley 1, Reed	4 Cox 1, Schade 4, Rine-
hart 4, Weaver 4, Shaff	er 2, Sunday 2. Goals f	from fouls, Houseman 3,
Dischart v Doforco D.	9209	

Kinenait I. Kelelee,	Reese.	
SUSQUEHANNA.	SH	IPPENSBURG NORMAL.
Rinehart	Forward	Berry
Weaver	Forward	Watson
Shaffer	Center	Bitner
Sunday	Guard	Collins
•	Guard	
Fools from floor Re-	rry 6 Watson a Bitner a Col	line r Schnee F Weaver

Foals from floor, Berry 6, Watson 2, Bitner 2, Collins 1, Schnee 5, Weaver 3, Shaffer 1, Sunday 1. Goals from fouls, Watson 2, Rinehart 3. Referee, Prof. Heiges.

SUSQUEHANNA. LEBANON VALLEY.
RinehartBeddow
Weaver
ShafferBowler
SundayGuardMaxwell
Swank
Goals from floor, Beddow I, Oldham 2, Bowler 2, Maxwell 3, Barnhart 2,
Rinehart 3, Weaver 3, Shaffer 1, Sunday 1. Goals from fouls, Bowler 4,
Rinehart I. Point from offense, Susquehanna. Referee, Knauss.
A Williamsport five, which was the former famous Y. M. C.
A. team, beat Susquehanna overwhelmingly in the season's clos-
ing game on our own floor. Final score was 47-19. The combi-
nation follows:
SUSQUEHANNA. WILLIAMSPORT.
Rinehart
WeaverForwardVanHousen
Shaffer Center Jackson
Sunday
Stauffer
Goals from floor, Stutzman 2, VanHousen 5, Jackson 15, Lutcher 1, Rine-
hart 2, Shaffer 6. From fouls, Jackson 1, Sunday 3. Referee, Prof. Morgan.
The basket ball record for the season includes nine defeats and
four victories. The redeeming feature of the season was the
Bloomsburg Normal victory.
Milton H. S. at Selinsgrove
Lock Haven Normal at Lock Haven 9- 26
Dickinson Prep. at Selinsgrove
Lock Haven Normal at Selinsgrove
Plymouth at Plymouth
Wyoming Seminary at Kingston
Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove
Bloomsburg Normal at Selinsgrove 27- 13
Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg II- 55
Steelton Y. M. C. A. at Steelton 23- 44
Shippensburg Normal at Shippensburg 13- 34
Lebanon Valley at Annville 20- 24

The base ball schedule is a good one although it includes a large proportion of hard games. At present writing the squad is showing up fairly well. The new men, Anderson, Strebeigh, Riley, Miller, Goll, Gaylor, Pifer and Weaver look good. App and Shaffer should develop rapidiy in the box. The schedule follows:

301-377

Williamsport at Selinsgrove

April 15-Bucknell at Lewisburg.

20-Williamsport Tri-State at Williamsport.

22-Wyoming Seminary at Selinsgrove.

24—Coatsville Tri-State at Coatsville.

26-Sunbury at Sunbury.

29-Lock Haven Normal at Lock Haven.

May 6-Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg.

11-Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove.

13-Burnham at Lewistown.

20-Lock Haven Normal at Selinsgrove.

25-Lebanon Valley at Annville.

25-Carlisle Indians at Carlisle.

27—Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg.

June 3-Wyoming Seminary at Kingston.

12-Bloomsburg Normal at Selinsgrove.

The track candidates are soon to report. No captain for the team has been elected. Manager Rinehart has several meets under way, and has closed already with Franklin-Marshall for one early in May. Fleck, Bingaman, O. E. Sunday and Gearhart, of last year's squad are still in school and some promising material has entered.

C. T., '07, SEM.

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Be humble, or you'll stumble. - Moody.

Teach by your lives.

Most flowers open up to the sunlight. The deadly night shades close to it. So some lives open up to God's light, others close to it.

Never neglect a one dollar duty for a ten dollar chance.

It is a comely fashion to be glad!
Joy is the grace we say to God.—Jean Ingelow.

The truest way to keep happy is to keep busy.

The present—the present is all thou hast
For thy sure possession;
Like the patriarch's angel—hold it fast
Till it gives to the its blessing.

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest.

Each soul inherits a share of God's own nature.

The only way to have a friend is to be a friend.—Emerson.

Experience keeps a dear school, But foels will learn in no other.—Franklin.

THE SUSOUEHANNA.

Selinsgrove, April, 1905.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Editor-in-Chief.

GEORGE G. FOX, '07, Locals and Personals.

WILLIAM K. FLECK, '07, Exchange.

URIAH A. GUSS, '02, '05, Alumni.

PHILIP H. PEARSON, '02, '05, Mg. Editor.

Jas. M. UBER, '06.

ANNA MAY GUSS, '05. } Asst. Bus. Mgrs

THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students' Publishing Association of Susquehanna University.

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Exchanges should be sent to the same address.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal or changing address, should notify the manager at once Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and

all arrearages paid.

EDITORIAL



Judging from the reports of church news and the public press, the program of the musical clubs was very acceptable and pleas-

TOUR OF MUSICAL CLUBS

ing to the audiences which the clubs entertained. This success was made possible by the efficient directorship of Prof. Sheldon,

and also by the unity of effort on the part of the members of the As in an athletic team, success is not attained by one or two individuals working alone, but by all the individuals laboring together as one man. Of the many press notices, we will quote only one or two, the testimonies of which are very encouraging indeed. The following is taken from the monthly publication of the H. J. Heinz Company, entitled The 57:

" 'Variety is the spice of life,' said Mr. Howard Heinz in introducing the entertainers at the noonday assemblage of employes in the auditorium. Tuesday, March 28. 'We have endeavored in these noonday entertainments to bring to you as varied talents as possible. We believe we have never had anything of the nature of today's program and we believe it will prove interesting.' He then introduced the glee and mandolin clubs of Susquehanna

University, Selinsgrove, Pa., and the entertainment they gave proved to be one of the most enjoyable ever listened to in the auditorium. It was a typical college program, with a mixture of artistic and comic songs, with mandolin club selections interspersed. The quartet work of Messrs Fischer, Whitmoyer, Sheldon and Allenbach was especially enjoyed. Probably the most original 'stunt,' as the college boys would call it, was the Grand Symphony by the Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs. All the instruments of symphony orchestra were simulated, with a cornet about eight inches long and a drum with a diameter scarcely more than that. Other instruments, rarely if ever know to Theodore Thomas or Emil Paur, added volume, if not harmony, to the whole. It was a very successful take-off, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter from start to finish."

Other press remarks commented upon the gentlemanly behaviour of the members. Thus both artistic ability and manliness have shown themselves inherent in our 'lucky thirteen.''

We are constrained to believe that the clubs do more in advertising the University than any other movement. Then, too, they advertise among the best classes of the church and society, which classes generally send their children to college and are interested in higher education. We copy from the Lutheran Observer, the communication from Saxon, Pa.: "The musical organizations of Susquehanna University recently gave a delightful entertainment here in behalf of the Luther League of the Lutheran church. Rev. A. R. Glaze, the pastor, reports that the young men reflected great credit upon the institution that they represent, and highly pleased an appreciative audience." An announcement of the Somerset Trinity Lutheran Church says "The entire entertainment reflected great credit upon the young men and the institution which they represented."

And furthermore, a tour of this kind gives the young men a culture received in no other way while in college. After all, culture is the object of a college training, and the person who, having graduated from college, becomes so affrighted when facing an audience that all his wits leave him, is deficient in his education. A musical tour when not taking the student's time from class work, as was the case this year, gives to the member that poise and self-control so needful to those who expect to become public speakers. The men of Susquehanna having musical talent, whether vocal

or instrumental, can do much toward extending the influence of the institution, and at the same time strengthen, develop and train their own mental facilities by becoming members of the musical clubs.

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EXCHANGE NOTES.

S. U. C. Student comes to our exchange tables in good form and containing many good articles of literary value. "Francis, the Saint of Assis," "How No. 4 Was Saved," are the best.

We welcome all exchanges to our tables, but to many students some of them are of little interest because of the lack of material of literary character. Many schools may better their monthlies by paying attention to more solid material.

Boy-I wish a lion would eat me up.

Mother-Why, Johnny?

Boy-Oh, it would be such a joke on the lion. When he was thinking I was in his stomach, I would be in heaven.—Ex.

The story of the rise and fall of the "Eternal City—Rome," has always been of the greatest interest to all stuednts. The author of "The Eternal City," in the *Muhlenberg*, has beautifully depicted the elements and virtues which raised Rome to the position she occupied in the history of the world, and the downfall of so glorious a kingdom.

The Muhlenberg contains from time to time, many well composed articles on timely subjects which reflect much credit upon their authors as well as the institution.

Have you read "The Hand Writing on the Wall," in the College Student? It is an excellent article on the great banquet constantly being spread and attended by many in our own country.

"Phat's in a name," sighed Mike.

"Call me one Oi don't loike an Oi'll show ye," said Pat.—Ex.

We had a dream the other night
When everything was still;
We dreamed that each subscriber
Came right up and paid his bill.—Ex.

W. K. F., '07.

SHOESI

SHOESI

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